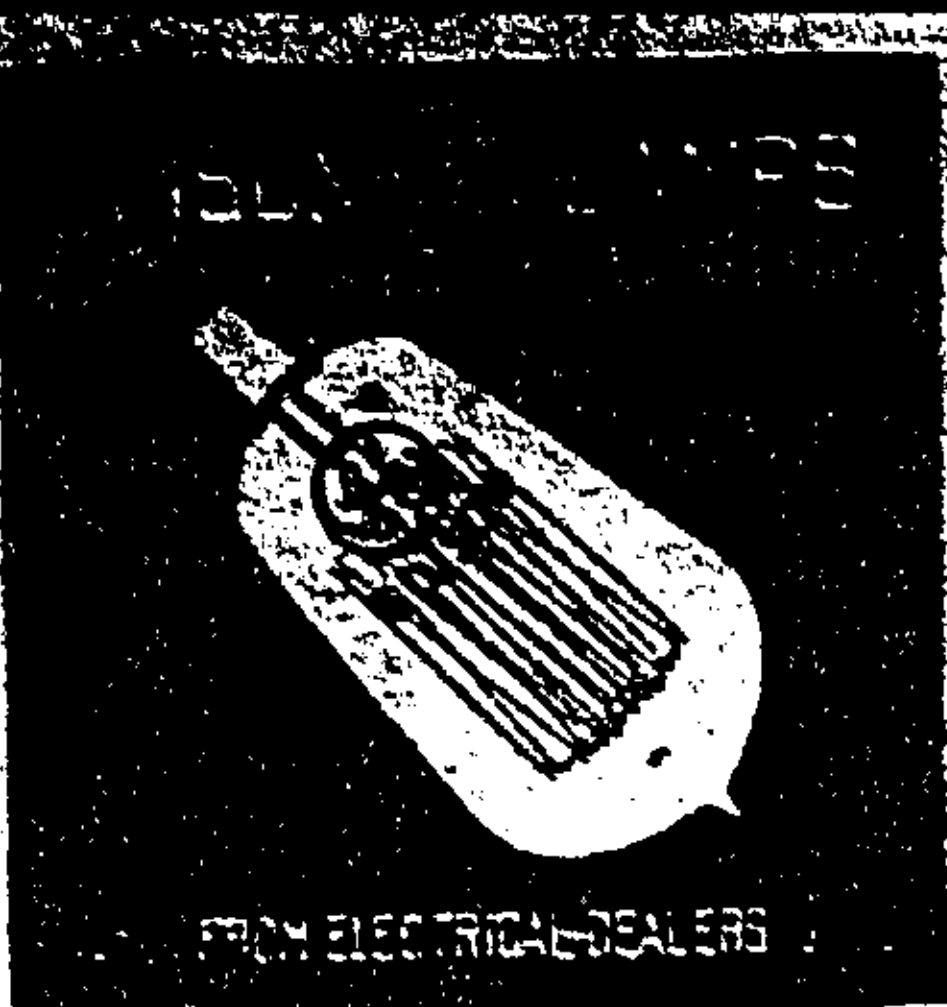




The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1891)

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CORK MAYOR STILL ALIVE.

REMOVED TO SPECIAL ROOM.

Mr. McSwiney has during day and night so far had one relative and then another keeping a constant vigil at his bedside. It is reported that the authorities have withdrawn the privilege. Mr. McSwiney has been removed from the ward where he has laid for forty days and been transferred to a special room which is carefully guarded. His relatives are permitted to speak to the patient through the bars of a locked door.

PRESIDENT MILLERAND.

TO WIELD BIG POWERS.

A striking departure in connection with President Millerand's election, which passed almost unheeded here, is the fact that he was elected upon his own terms, and not as a figurehead. He intends in future, by reviving a number of powers which the Constitution gives the President, but which for a long time have remained practically a dead letter, to be the actual chief director of the State and its policy. For example, President Millerand holds that Article VIII of the Constitution affords the President powers to negotiate and ratify a Treaty; hence it is thought likely that he will take an active part in the direction of France's foreign policy. It is declared that he is likely to overshadow the Premier, much as the American President dominates the Cabinet.

The new President is a Socialist by origin, yet he has arrived at a position of almost monarchical authority and prestige as such are known in countries where the Crown actively participates in the direction of affairs. At any rate, it is confidently anticipated that the changes will but help to solidify Anglo-French relations.

RUSSIAN JEWELS.

HOUE SCHEME TO RAISE FUNDS.

The Observer discloses revelations to the effect that the Daily Herald and Russian jewel transactions are an infinitesimal part of the systematic confiscation throughout Russia of all jewels. M. Kamenoff originated a scheme in April, 1918, which was elaborated by a Polish diamond merchant, involving a house-to-house search for and confiscation of jewels, these being carefully graded in selected parcels and sent all over the world for disposal in a pre-arranged careful manner. Germany and America already had a large share, while a number of parcels have already been sold in Japan, France, England and Holland.

The discovery of the Herald's transaction was due to the stupidity of agents insisting on payment in English currency. Moreover, several recent visitors to Russia from England have already returned with Bolshevik propaganda jewels. The Soviet officials at the frontiers call these folk "Brilliantchiks." The Soviet Jewel Department is very active in the East, and Kemal Pasha already had a number of beautiful stones.

MORE IRISH RIOTING.

FOUR DEATHS IN BELFAST.

As a result of renewed rioting in Belfast early this morning one constable and three civilians were killed and two constables seriously wounded.

Other disturbances are reported from many districts, with fierce stone-throwing.

The Curfew Order is being re-imposed.

It appears that civilians fired on a police patrol and one constable was killed and two wounded before the attack was repelled. Three civilians were killed, apparently as a result of sniping during subsequent disturbances. Altogether six persons have been admitted to hospital whilst a number of other injured people were treated in their own homes.

THE HARKOW AEROPLANE DISASTER.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The aeroplane, when five people were killed outright, (as told in the earlier Telegrams), crashed within five minutes after leaving Northolt aerodrome. There was a slight mist, and the flight was a short trial spin preparatory to afternoon passenger flights, and the victims were being given a complimentary free flight. The sole survivor was a girl of fourteen, but she lies unconscious. One of the killed was Miss Isolda De Trafford, the first woman aviator to pass the Air Ministry's tests. She was called the "Flying Genius" and accustomed to do all stunts.

UPROAR IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

SOME SOCIALIST COMPLAINTS.

The Chamber, except the Socialists, heartily applauded M. Leygues' Ministerial declaration. An uproar was caused by the Socialist, M. Bracke, suggesting that President Millerand had chosen ministers, which M. Leygues hotly repudiated. The Socialist, M. Berthoin, enquired whether the Government intended to co-operate with Labour. He complained that many trades Unionists had been imprisoned for weeks and months without trial in order to break a strike for nationalisation of transport.

M. Leygues declared that France would never forget Russia's immense services at the beginning of the war. France did not intend interference with Russia, but material aid for the reconstruction of Poland was in accordance with French tradition. He asserted that the Chamber approved by a large majority the previous Government's labour policy and appealed for union on the home front. The session closed with a vote of confidence.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

STRAITS AFFAIRS.

Singapore, September 27.

Mr. James, Acting Chief Secretary of Malaya, is going home on the 28th. A large number of rubber planters have already made arrangements to visit him.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN CANTON.

MOVEMENT TO OVERTHROW KWANGSI INFLUENCE.

Bomb Incidents; Threat of Aerial Bombardment.

From advices which we have received to-day it is apparent that a marked change has come over the situation in Canton, where trouble has been anticipated for some time. This is in the nature of a new and strong movement aiming at the expulsion of Kwangsi troops and officials from Canton and Kwangtung generally. The new development may, in fact, be regarded as an outgrowth of the "Canton for the Cantonese" movement about which much has been heard of late. As will be seen from information below, the new turn in affairs has been accompanied by the throwing of some bombs in Canton and by threats of a possible bombardment of the city from the air. Already there has been a considerable exodus of Canton people, many of whom have arrived in Hongkong, and it is generally expected that fresh trouble will soon break out.

The first move in the matter was apparently made a few days ago when a well-known Chinese by name of Li Ma-chue arrived in Canton on the ss. Kinshan bringing with him, it is said, a sum of \$100,000 from Wu Ting-fang and other Cantonese leaders in Shanghai. He was met by a naval launch and after a few hours' stay he was escorted back to the steamer by which he returned to Hongkong. It is said that the Admiral in charge of the naval squadron, who had hitherto maintained an attitude of strict neutrality vis a vis the Military Government, on receipt of the \$100,000 declared that he would no longer remain neutral but would act independently—in other words, that he would assist the Cantonese movement.

The next step in the affair appears to have been the departure of the military commander at Honam (General Li Fook-lam) for Fatsan, with about 50 battalions of troops, whilst simultaneously General Ngai Bong-ping, Commissioner of Police in Canton, left for Hengshan with a strong force of troops as well as two gunboats, one of which he intends handing over to General Li as a guard on the Samshui River in order to prevent any more Kwangsi troops from coming into Kwangtung, whilst the other is to be used for a like purpose off Hengshan.

The intention of these two Generals is that in case Chan King-ming is successful and his troops arrive at Shikling, they will combine to protect Canton and maintain order, on the probable disappearance of the Kwangsi officials. What they fear, however, is that Chan, whose operations have not met with a great deal of success, may either be captured or flee, in which case they foresee lengthy Kwangsi occupation of the province. For these reasons, therefore, they have decided to act at once, and have consequently declared "independence." They have written to the Military Governor Mok (a Kwangsi man) stating that the Kwangsi officials are not popular and asking him to hand the province back to the Cantonese, adding that if he agrees to that course they will be responsible for his protection on the return journey to Kwangsi. If he does not comply, they fear the consequences.

General Ngai Bong-ping is charged with preventing the Kwangsi troops operating against Chan King-ming from returning from Walohow via the East River, whilst General Li Fook-lam's duty is to keep further Kwangsi troops from entering Kwangtung by way of the West River.

Later advices show that Li Fook-lam and Ngai Bong-ping are in their own hands.

tion has brought on war and thousands of deaths. "Now that the Tigris force have also declared their independence," the proclamation runs, "the capital is in great danger, but for the sake of the public, and in consideration of the good treatment we have always received from the Tsuchun Ma Wing-sang, we don't want the soldiers from Kwangsi to be annihilated by Kwangtung troops, and with this in view have persuaded the Tsuchun to remove all the Kwangsi troops back to their own province from Kwangtung. This will be regarded as a reviewing movement and not for any other purpose."

SOLDIERS ATTACKED IN HONGKONG.

A recrudescence of the disturbances which have been taking place lately in connection with the arrivals of Kwangsi troops in Hongkong occurred in the early hours of this morning when the Canton steamer Fatsan came in with a number of these provincial "braves." In spite of the early hour, there was a large crowd of coolies waiting at the wharf, and an attack was made as soon as the steamer landed. The Police soon resulted in the restoring of order, though not before some Kwangsi "braves" had been injured. They were hastily escorted to a boarding house, which was then kept under Police guard.

One of the assailants, who allowed his feelings to outrun his discretion, was practically torn away from his victims, and put under arrest. He was brought up before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning by whom he was fined \$10, with the option of going to prison for one month.

BOMB INCIDENTS IN CANTON.

In connection with the above we take the following from the Canton Times of to-day:

Canton saw its first real excitement the last two days, during which bombs were exploded at the Military Government grounds and on the West Bund and General Li Fook-lam, Commander Ngai Bong-ping, and Commander Sun Pao-fan, three local Cantonese troop commanders, joined with General Chen Ching-ming in advising Mu Yung-hsien, the Military Governor of Kwangtung, to resign and hand the military administration back to the Cantonese. Admiral Lin Pao-yi, Minister of the Navy, has also advised Mu to yield to the demands of the Cantonese.

A bomb was thrown at the entrance of the Military Government grounds at Shabo, outside the East Gate of the City, on the afternoon of September 25, killing one and wounding three soldiers who were on duty at the gate. Later about mid-night of the same day, another one was set off in front of the Sun Building, this killing two persons.

Last Sunday, September 26, the Mid-Autumn Festival, was a quiet one, very few dinner parties being noticed on the flower-boats or the restaurants on the Bund. Many feared trouble would come then.

Not until the morning of September 27 did the public see any excitement. The news that the Canton-Samsui Railroad had suspended traffic, because of the capture of the boat by General Li Fook-lam in order to stop further arrivals of Kwangsi troops from Kwangsi, began to spread early and by noon nearly all important shops in Canton closed.

Later advices show that Li Fook-lam and Ngai Bong-ping are in their own hands.

independence from the administration under Mu Yung-hsien at 2.15 o'clock in the afternoon of September 27, by displaying white flags and issuing a proclamation agreeing with Chan Ching-ming in Canton for the Cantonese policy in government and advising Mu Yung-hsien to comply with popular opinion by surrendering his power to the Cantonese.

Shikling is being fortified by General Li Fook-lam's men, and local river gunboats are also in sympathy with the movement.

EXODUS LARGE.

Exodus was large yesterday, all boats for Hongkong being overloaded. The Shamoon firms are being packed with goods and other articles sent in from the native city for storage. All coolies and motor cars did good business all day long yesterday.

SHAMEEN FORTIFIED.

Shameen is also being fortified, and marines from the British, American, Japanese and other warships have been ordered to be ready for action to protect foreign life and property, and some have already landed at Shameen.

AEROPLANE VISITS CANTON.

An aeroplane, apparently from Shekhi, Hengshan, was in Canton on a scouting expedition about 3.15 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

After taking a view of the Hill of Goddess of Mercy, or Kwan Yam Shan, the headquarters of Mu Yung-hsien, the Tsuchun or Military Governor, the scouting aeroplane departed southward.

All sampans along the Bund have now taken refuge at streams near Tai Chung Hui.

Restaurants along the Bund and all over the city have reported no business.

The homes near Kwan Yam Shan have been much deserted.

LOOTING AT SIU-SI STREET.

Some looting took place at Siu-si Street late in the afternoon of September 27 and the victims were mostly gold and silver-smiths' shops.

TROUBLE EXPECTED BUT NOTHING OCCURS.

Trouble was expected at four o'clock yesterday, and the Wing Hon Road was fortified with administrative troops. Nothing, however, occurred.

FOREIGN GUNBOATS AT CANTON.

The following foreign gunboats are now in Canton Harbor: H.M.S. "Tarantula", H.M.S. "Cicah", J.S.S. "Kakura", J.S.S. "Kaba", U.S.S. "Helena", and U.S.S. "Pampanga".

CANTON THREATENED WITH AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.

An aeroplane, supposed to be sent by the "Pacification Commissioner of Kwangchow," dropped into Canton yesterday afternoon, September 27, many circulars, a copy of which, when roughly translated, reads as follows:

"As a special warning to all whom it may concern, I, the Pacification Commissioner of Kwangchow Districts, being commissioned by Administrative Directors Sun, Wu, and Tang and Commander-in-Chief Chen Ching-ming of the Cantonese Army, will this day, by land, sea, and air, attack the Kwangsi clique and restore Canton to the Cantonese."

Among the traitors Tsen Chun-huan, Lu Yung-fing, and Mu Yung-hsien. All Cantonese and friendly troops should co-operate in the removal of all these harmful to the people. Now Aeroplanes No. 1 is sent to Canton to advise the people to arise within two days to arrest the persons mentioned, and to welcome the return of the Cantonese Army so that proper action may be taken against the traitor parties. All Kwangsi military officers, if they will, too, turn against the traitors, will be well rewarded by the Cantonese Army."

It is understood that several gunboats are standing up and down in the Canton Harbor, the Shamoon firms are being packed with goods and other articles sent in from the native city for storage. All coolies and motor cars did good business all day long yesterday.

A KOWLOON SHOOTING AFFAIR.

TWO INDIANS WOUNDED.

An alarming shooting affray occurred early yesterday morning at Whitfield Barracks, Kowloon. Gulam Hasim, hawidar of the 2/22nd Punjab, was on guard duty at Whitfield barracks yesterday morning, at the time the whole of the Battalion was on Parade. He rushed out of the Guard Room with his rifle and twenty rounds of ammunition, and, going about two hundred yards away, took aim with his rifle, with the intent, it is said, of shooting a Subadar. Seeing this, a sepoy, named Gulam Masidin, collected a party of ten sepoys and rushed out towards Gulam Hasim, when the latter opened fire. The bullet hit Gulam Masidin on the foot. A shot fired by one of the party led by Gulam Masidin shattered the arm of Gulam Hasim who fell down unconscious.

It appears that before Gulam Hasim was going to fire, he called out to an English officer to get under cover. Later Gulam Hasim was removed to the Military Hospital where his arm had to be amputated. His condition is at present rather serious but it is believed that he will be discharged from Hospital in ten days' time. The other man's wound is slight.

"BOY" GAGGED.

ROBBERS AT THE BRICK WORKS.

On Saturday a robbery was carried out by a gang of Chinese on the residence of Mr. Kealing, Manager of the Brick Works, at Kowloon Bay, during the absence of its tenant.

According to the report made by the "boy," who was in the house at the time the robbery occurred, the gang, twelve in number, made their appearance at the house at two o'clock in the afternoon. He was gagged, while the unwelcome visitors proceeded to ransack the house, eventually getting away with nothing more valuable than a quantity of clothing, and some table-knives. These were yesterday recovered by detectives in a search which they made on the hillside near Aberdeen. How the things came to be there is a mystery, and there are suspicions that there is more in the case than has so far been divulged.

CHARGE AGAINST MOTORIST.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball at the Magistracy this afternoon, Mr. C.C. Hickling was summoned for not keeping to the left side of the road whilst riding his motor cycle in Queen's Road East at 3.10 p.m. on the 10th instant.

Mr. D. H. Blake appeared for the defence, whilst Inspector Garrod, the Traffic Officer, prosecuted for the Police.

Owing to the absence of the Police officer from Wanchai and his witnesses, it was impossible to proceed with the case, which his Worship therefore dismissed.

FOREIGN CONSULS' ADVICE.

It is understood that, in view of the opposition of the Cantonese against further Kwangsi rule in Canton, some foreign consuls have suggested to the Tsuchun that he should retire in favour of the Cantonese.

SEVERELY AIR SHOPS CLOSED.

Having received that several gunboats are standing up and down in the Canton Harbor, the Shamoon firms are being packed with goods and other articles sent in from the native city for storage. All coolies and motor cars did good business all day long yesterday.

GERMAN EX-OFFICER.

A LOST PARADISE.

No one in Germany might more fervently for "the good old days" of the Kaiser than the former army officer. Forced off the Government payroll by the reduction of the army, not only for work other than soldiering, and so generally disliked by the population that he has difficulty in finding any kind of employment, the officer's lot in democratic Germany is a hard one. His pre-war world, in which he straited about as the privileged pet of his Emperor, has been utterly destroyed.

Many officers have been reduced to extreme financial straits. The middle-aged ex-officer gets a pension of Mk. 3,500 a year, but that is only about a fifth of the amount required to maintain a family. So urgent is their need that a movement has been set on foot to form an ex-officers' association for the purpose of inducing the Government to provide them with land and subsidies.

A former officer, deeply disenchanted with himself and his fellows, remarked that the expression once current in the United States, "There's no good Indian," but a dead Indian, applied precisely nowadays to the German public's attitude toward the officer class.

THE OLD-TIME GORE.

Private soldiers bear out this statement. "At the beginning of the war," one said, "the troops were fond of their officers, who ate the same food, carried their own packs, and shared the hardships of the march. But most of the regular officers were quickly killed off and those left were sent away from the line for staff and other duties."

"Their places were taken by reserves, who were an entirely different lot. They had to have special kitchens and milk and plenty of wine. They refused to march with the troops, always riding in automobiles and making the men carry their packs. They were bullies and tyrants, and the men grew to hate them. The civilian population felt the same way. I was in Belgium when the armistice was signed, and when we withdrew to the Rhine-land the people there were willing enough to provide lodging for us privately, but they refused to have officers in their homes. These fellows now are only getting what's coming to them."

In a number of cases ex-officers have found themselves inadvertently applying for work to the very privates they once commanded. These former soldiers, business men and shopkeepers, take keen delight in it, in rejecting the applications of their old superiors. Many of the young ex-officers are taking up engineering and other technical work, starting at the bottom of the ladder as manual workers in overalls.

After the first revolution it was a risky thing for officers to appear in the streets in uniform. They were emboldened by the Kapp coup last March, and since then have been showing themselves in increasing numbers, especially student reserve officers, who are easily identified by their pale faces slashed with fresh sword cuts received in duels.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 13/4d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.74. Temperature—84. Humidity—63.

DON'T FORGET.

Don't forget to read the news of the day in the Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICES

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purest ingredients.
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WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE CHURCH.

BISHOPS' CONFESSION OF INJUSTICE.

"We are obliged to confess that the Church has failed to treat women workers with generosity, or even with justice."

This confession is taken from the Official Report of the Lambeth Conference. A great part of the report is devoted to the position of women in the modern world. While the bishops refuse to consider the question of admitting women to holy orders, they unite in offering her a bigger sphere in the Church.

They recommend the revival of the Order of Deaconesses, who may assist at baptism, take morning and evening prayers (except the parts said by the priest only), and preach in church under due authority.

In the chapter devoted to marriage the bishops plead for better education on sexual matters:—

"Whatever there may have been to say in the past in favour of a policy of silence on such subjects, the time for such a policy is now gone."

The "widespread lowering of moral conditions" is deplored, but the report adds: "It is easy to throw the blame on the war. To a large extent, and with some aggravations, the war probably disclosed conditions already existing to which people were generally accustomed to shut their eyes."

The permanence of marriage is insisted on, but the bishops admit the right of a national Church to make exceptions in the case of divorce for unfaithfulness.

In the section on industrial questions the authors of the report refer to "the danger of deliberate effort on the part of white men to check the advance of the natives and coloured people which missionary enterprise, education, and contact with civilisation are gradually producing."

NO COLOUR LINE.

"The Cape Province policy of equal rights for all civilised men is the one which we hope to see extended throughout South Africa."

The report admits that the Church cannot claim a good record in regard to labour questions.

"Since the beginning of the industrial revolution only a minority of the members of the Church have insisted on the social application of the Gospel. Now that the conscience of the Christian community has been stirred we must be content to bear the accusation that we are only trying to make ourselves popular with Labour because Labour is now the dominant power. The accusation is not true. We are honestly trying to see and speak the truth."

The Lambeth Conference has produced a scheme for reunion with Christian bodies, in which one Church would include all denominations, with a common ministry and a belief based on whole-hearted acceptance of the Bible, the two sacraments of baptism and Holy Communion, and the Nicene Creed. It is recommended that the difficulties of the Anglican Church should be approached with a view to meeting the suggestions outlined.

Mention is made of the growing spirit of freedom in the Roman Catholic Church.

BUSINESS CAREERS FOR "GREYBEARDS."

DEMAND FOR ELDERLY MEN.

Employers who once believed a man was too old for useful work at 40 are glad to have elderly men at work to-day.

"It is not that they are steadier than younger men," a business man said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "Steadiness is not a question of age, but of character."

"I do not think there is any prejudice against elderly men. Employers were perhaps a little inclined to make a fetish of the young man before the war, but the man of 40 proved himself to be equally resourceful when put to the test of war. If a man has the right stuff in him, he is as valuable to his employer at 50 as he was at 25."

Mr. Gordon Selfridge said that so far as his firm is concerned he found it satisfactory to "take young men and train them."

"If we take a man of 40 into our employment," he remarked, "we find that either he knows nothing of our methods or, if too old to learn them."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

VIGOROUS FRENCH POLICY.

Paris, Sept. 25.

M. Millerand in a message to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies condemns all domestic dissensions in order that France may concentrate wholly upon the development of her greatness and prosperity. He affirms that his election shows that the country is determined to pursue at home and abroad the policy which has been followed the last eight months and which will continue with more vigour and continuity.

The President declares that the Treaty of Versailles must be strictly executed in complete agreement with the Allies and says French democracy places legitimate hopes in the progress of the League of Nations. French Colonies had rapidly abundantly their debt to France which recognises this by associating them more closely with her political and moral life. The message declares that one of the results, and not the least desired, of war, should be the reduction of military service consistent with the needs of national defence and concludes that France when she has resumed the work of peace with fervent ardour will be setting an example and gaining the admiration of the whole world.

FRENCH COLONIES.

Paris, Sept. 25.

An important step of a far reaching character has just been taken in the administration of the French Colonies in order to ensure continuity of Colonial policy, which, owing to frequent changes of Governments, runs the risk of being overlooked. M. Sarraut, the Colonial Minister, has recast the Superior Council of Colonies consisting of 146 members, mainly ex-governors, which, hitherto was supposed to advise the Colonial Minister when requested, but had not been called upon the last 34 years. This Council will now be split into three separate bodies, namely, the High Council, composed of former Ministers, and ex-Governors General which will inform the Colonial Minister on the policy especially as regards native administration; secondly, the Economic Council, including ex-Colonial Deputies, Planters, and Colonial Producers which will deal with the development of Colonial resources, and thirdly, the Legislative Council, including the Home and Colonial Legislators, dealing with conflicting local customs, complicated legal situations, and to prevent hasty legislation.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, Sept. 25.

The Chamber adopted a vote of confidence by 507 votes to 80. The extraordinary session then terminated.

Paris, Sept. 24.

After a short conference with M. Millerand, Senator Leygues was entrusted with the Premiership and Foreign Affairs Department. The other Ministers remain in office.—Hera.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

London, Sept. 25.

A telegram from New York says that the weekly "The Nation" in announcing the completion of a Committee of 100 to enquire into Ireland, while claiming that the internal affairs of one nation profoundly affect every other, naively admits that Americans, who live in glass houses, have not solved the negro problem, that the record of Haiti and San Domingo is wickedly Imperialistic and that 3,000 innocent Haitians have been done to death, and therefore it declares it would welcome a reciprocal English enquiry hereafter.

THE BANK RATE.

London, Sept. 25.

It is reported the bank rate will be raised in the near future. This decision will be taken in the hope that large stocks of goods at present held back will be marketed, thus reducing prices. It is stated the Treasury is now determined to make a serious effort to restrict the activities of speculators and compel the merchants to disgorge accumulated stocks. At present the bank rate is seven per cent.

DISASTROUS JOY FLIGHT.

London, Sept. 25.

While pleasure cruising near Harrow at noon to-day, an aeroplane, containing six persons, crashed. Three men, including the pilot, and two women were killed outright and a girl badly injured. The machine was smashed.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

London, Sept. 25.

A disastrous fire broke out at the Maryvale Aeroplane Works at 10.15 on Saturday afternoon. 127 aeroplanes are reported already destroyed by the fire, which is still burning.

RUSH TO AMERICA.

New York, Sept. 27.

Mr. Wallis, commissioner of immigration, is going to Washington to try to remedy the terrible congestion at Ellis Island. He declared he might even ask the State Department to hold up passports in order to prevent further paralysis of the immigrant system. The situation reached a climax on Sept. 22nd when 2,000 relatives and friends of over 3,800 immigrants broke down the iron gates in endeavouring to obtain release of the aliens.

PRICE-CUTTING WAVE.

New York, Sept. 25.

Prices of woollens, clothing, shoes and food are also expected to decline. Several of the largest clothiers have already made a reduction of 25 per cent. The present movement to reduce the excessive cost of living has become countrywide.

SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

Stockholm, Sept. 27.

The General Election results hitherto show 182 Riksdag members elected, namely 68 Social Democrats, 57 Conservatives, 20 candidates of Agrarian Union parties, 21 Liberals and 3 Left Socialists. The Social Democrats lost seven seats, Left Socialists five and the Liberals 11, while the Conservatives gained 12 and the Agrarians nine.

AMERICAN COAL STRIKE OFF.

Wilkesbarre, Sept. 27.

The so-called "strike" in the anthracite coal regions has been called off by the miners resuming on Sept. 26.

TRUTSKY TO COMMAND SOVIET REDS.

Belfast, Sept. 25.

The Russian Soviet is reorganising the Red Army. A French command is being offered to Trotsky with Podolsky as assistant.

NOTICES

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

London, Sept. 25.

While the Poles continue their pursuit of the Bolsheviks southwards of Pripiet the Riga Peace Conference yesterday got to grips with the realities of the situation. M. Joffre, the chief delegate, dramatically announced that the Soviet is prepared to abandon their demands for a reduction of the Polish army, disarmament, cessation of war industries and also railway privileges through Poland. The Bolsheviks are prepared to agree to an armistice with a line considerably eastward of the Curzon line, leaving Eastern Galicia in the hands of the Poles with a subsequent referendum as regards its form of government. The Soviet demands, however, Polish recognition of the independence of Ukraine, Lithuania and White Russia.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

London, Sept. 25.

An official message states that an attempt to assassinate Major General Strickland at Cork was frustrated by Major General Strickland who was uninjured returning the fire, it is believed effectively. Major General Strickland commands the Cork Division. He was motoring at six in the evening from the barracks to the city when he was fired on by a number of men. His driver was wounded and the car was riddled with bullets. Major General Strickland returned the fire and hit a man who was either killed or wounded and was carried off.

RUSSIAN TRADE.

London, Sept. 25.

Mr. D. Byassov, the well known Russian Communist, is coming to Britain as successor to M. Kameneff, who was refused permission to return. He is a doctor of medicine and reputed to be largely responsible for finishing Kerensky's regime. He is one of the leaders of the third International.

Kameneff's successor, Byassov, arrived in London last night.

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THE ANIMALS' MAGNA
CHARTA.AN ACT THAT SHOULD
BE ENFORCED.

S. L. Bensusan, writes in the *Daily Chronicle*—
Lovers of animals are hardly aware of the provisions of the Animals (Anesthetics) Act, which became law last year; it is to be feared that this measure is being more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

The Bill was a private member's Bill, and failed to fulfil the hope of those who promoted it. Looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion in the Commons, emasculated in the Lords, delivered to the public full of fairly obvious inconsistencies, and neglected rather than enforced to-day, it is still a measure that must command respect, because it marks a definite step in the right direction.

Certain operations are specified in six schedules, and it is laid down that in all these, horses, dogs, cats and bovines are to be under the influence of either some general or local anesthetic of sufficient power to prevent their feeling pain.

A person convicted under the Act—unfortunately, there are very few opportunities for getting information with a view to convictions—is liable to a fine of £5 in respect of a first offence, and to as much as £25 for subsequent offences, with imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months. The Ministry of Agriculture may add to the list of operations scheduled, or may transfer an operation from one schedule to another, that is to say, may enforce general anesthesia in place of local anesthesia, or vice versa.

WEAPON FOR ANIMAL LOVERS.
The Ministry may also declare any substance to be suitable as a general or local anesthetic, but any Order of this kind must be published for a period of three months in draft, and objections must be heard. Even then the Order has to go to Parliament and be laid for 30 days before each House, either having the power to annul such Order. The Act applies also to Scotland and Ireland.

It is not necessary, and it would not be pleasant, to go through the schedules attached to the Act, for they deal with most painful operations, and a copy of the measure may be bought from any bookseller for the modest price of one penny. The whole point of this paper is to call the attention of those who love animals to the fact that Parliament has placed a weapon of a kind in their hands, an ill-made weapon, even a truncated one, but a weapon not the less, and it is for them to see that it is not allowed to become ineffective. At the present moment we have thousands of unqualified practitioners going from farm to farm, and inflicting hideous cruelties on animals not because they wish to be cruel, but because these cruelties have become part of the common life of Parliament. The father and grandfather of the unlicensed operator carried out the same revolting performances. The father and grandfather of the present farmer were an active or passive party to them.

UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONERS.
My belief is that, in view of the Act, many of the unqualified animal practitioners carry a bottle of chloroform about with them to-day, and they may even sprinkle a few drops in the neighbourhood of the animal that is to be maltreated; if I am rightly informed the pretence is a very paltry one. Few unqualified practitioners there are many, and the business is very brisk—would dare to put an animal under complete anesthesia, because they would not know how to do so without running risks, they would not know what was a dangerous dose.

As a rule the only person who can give an anesthetic to an animal safely is a qualified veterinary surgeon, and very many farmers would rather employ an unqualified man because he is cheap. Those who know enough of the ordinary incidents of farm life to understand how terrible are some of the operations inflicted on horses, bovines, boars and other animals, must realise that the offence of the unqualified practitioners "is rank and smells to heaven."

It goes without saying that no serious operation should be performed on any animal by an unqualified man. It is not necessary to use the term "unqualified" in the narrow sense, because there are plenty of people who, by long

THE LAWN TENNIS
TEMPERAMENT.WAY THE GAME IS SO
FASCINATING.

I think I have discovered one of the reasons for the great popularity of lawn tennis, says a *Daily Chronicle* writer. It is quite extraordinary. This is my third season at the game. For two years I was content to be known as a "rabbit" at the game that is, an extremely poor player. But this year I scorn such an epithet. I pride myself I have got out of the duffer stage, and am really a very tolerable player. Perhaps just the least bit in the world above the average. I put it no stronger. You see, I am getting rather confident of my skill. That is the secret of the hold the game has on its votaries.

When you have played lawn tennis for a few seasons you cannot, try as you will, underestimate your game. You develop a clean forehead drive. True, it does not always come off, and your back hand, which has a troublesome tendency to get out of control, is not quite what it ought to be, but it invariably gives evidence of such amazing possibilities that in moments of exultation you compare it not unfavourably to Tiger's.

What is it about lawn tennis that differs from any other form of sport that should lead one on to form such extravagant notions of one's play? At golf if you cannot get round the course under 272 strokes, the fact that you are not a first-class player is written on your card. At cricket, at football, at hockey your imperfections and lack of skill are borne home to you in unmistakable terms. But at lawn tennis it is not so.

THE CHARM OF OPTIMISM.

It seems to be the one game in which you can make mistakes after a mistake and not notice it. Your one good drive, your single successful smash, your fluky passing shot, each makes full amends for all your past errors, and you regard that unique ace as your true form.

If you are partnered in a double and go down it is not you who lost the match. Your partner was off his game or missed strokes that he should have taken. You were playing quite a good game. It is quite eerie the capacity for self-deception engendered by lawn tennis.

I have been playing in one of two tournaments lately, and one of my delights is to listen to the comments of players on their handicaps. They are invariably over-handicapped. "Fancy giving me 15," says one player. "It's a walk over for me." But when the match comes off it is in the nature of a walk over for the opponent.

But the vanquished player is not abashed. Not in the least. He was off his game. It was not his day. He was not playing up to his proper form. On paper, of course, he ought to have romped home.

Does not that explain the charm of lawn tennis? It is a game at which you are never as bad as you really are. A game at which (on your day) you are anybody's match. The game of unconquerable optimism!

practice, have become quite skillful in their work; but as far as operations on animals are concerned, he is assuredly an unqualified man who is unable to administer a local or general anesthetic in such fashion as will ensure for an animal the freedom from torment that the Animals (Anesthetics) Act demands.

FARMERS' FALSE VIEW.

I have talked with farmers about the Act, and it is significant that, while most agree that every animal in their charge is entitled to the consideration that is now enforceable by law, some believe that the animal they paid for belongs to them. This of course, is an entirely false view. No animal belongs to the man who bought it to the full extent that certain farmers imagine. They have the right to kill it or have it killed in a humane fashion, and to benefit by its market value; but they have never had a moral, and now they have not even a legal, right to submit an animal to torture because they are too ignorant or too parsimonious to call in a veterinary surgeon.

We have in this country a vast and steadily-growing company of people who love animals. It is for those who are concerned for the welfare of these creatures that the Animals (Anesthetics) Act is carried out, and, further, to see that, where those provisions are neglected, a prosecution follows.

THE CURES OF LOURDES.

HOW THEY ARE
RECORDED.

A great deal of interest has recently been created by accounts of miraculous cures which are attributed to pilgrimages to Lourdes.

In his book, *Twenty Cures at Lourdes*, Dr. de Grandmaison relates instances in which people who have been suffering from terrible diseases, in many cases believed to be incurable, have been restored to health on visiting Lourdes and bathing in the waters.

He also gives some interesting facts relating to the life and work of Dr. Boissarie, who was for a long time closely connected with the work of healing the sick at Lourdes.

Dr. Boissarie was born in the south-west of France in 1837, and after studying in the Paris hospitals qualified as a doctor. He commenced to practice, says the writer, in his native place, and it was here that the accounts of the remarkable recoveries at Lourdes aroused his curiosity.

He went to Lourdes, and so struck was he by what he witnessed that he subsequently made long stays at the grotto every year, and in 1891 brought out his first work, *Lourdes Histoire Medicale*, which initiated the discussion of the cures in the scientific world. On the death of the president of the Bureau, Boissarie succeeded to that office, where he was to labour untiringly for twenty-five years.

Reunions of those who had been cured were instituted by him and were held every year at Lourdes, when the most striking cures of the year were described in detail or first-class medical men. The crown was set to the labours of Boissarie and to the fame of Lourdes in the historic month of July 1914. The "Eucharistic Congress" was then held there, a second time, and addresses were delivered by Cardinals, Bishops, and eminent laymen.

After a long illness, brought on by the strain of the war, Dr. Boissarie died in 1917.

A RECORD OF THE CURES.

The author also explains how every effort is made to make sure that all the recoveries purporting to have resulted from visits to Lourdes are really genuine.

The sick poor sent to Lourdes with the great pilgrimages are only allowed to remain, he asserts, on producing a medical certificate, detailing the actual state of their health. If this document is wanting in precision, if the incurability of the disease, its duration and character, are not clearly enough established, or if the case is one of a functional disease, such as hysteria, with its multiple manifestations, admission is not granted.

This applies only to the sick for whom all things are supplied gratis at Lourdes; as anyone may journey thither at his own expense; but no case is taken into consideration unless a certificate of this kind can be produced, drawn up a few days previous to departure for Lourdes.

As soon as a cure, real or apparent, takes place at Lourdes, the fortunate individual has to report himself to the "Bureau des Constatations," whatever the place or circumstances in which the cure occurs. Under the direction of the president of the bureau, the patient undergoes an examination, and the president decides for or against the case being further considered. The various documents—the two certificates of the doctor and the interrogatories and the medical examination at Lourdes—are kept either in the Archives of Lourdes, or at the Paris office of the National Pilgrimage. Documentary evidence is, thus always obtainable.

Among these thousands of travellers continues Dr. de Grandmaison, one notices every year about 800 doctors, who thus become more or less directly witnesses of cures for which science has still to account. Some there are who decline to make any comment on these marvels of thinking it idle to compromise themselves; a number are full of prejudice, and seek to explain away everything as due to hysteria and suggestion; while very few doctors will acknowledge that many of these occurrences lie beyond the observations of medical science.

The Animals (Anesthetics) Act is carried out, and, further, to see that, where those provisions are neglected, a prosecution follows.

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UNIVERSITY FEES AND COSTS.

INCREASES EXPECTED TO
BE GENERAL.

As stated in a recent announcement made by University College, London, the authorities of university colleges throughout the country feel compelled to depart from their policy, hitherto maintained, to keep the fees of students at pre-war rates, and after consultation have decided in common that fees must be increased as from the beginning of next session.

At Leeds University practically all fees are to be advanced next term. In the arts faculty the fee will be £23, an increase of £3 9s.; in science, £31, instead of £27 11s.; in technology, £35, an increase of £3 8s.; in medicine, £134 for the full course subsequent to the first M.B., this being an increase of over £20. There will be no alteration in the dentistry fee, but a registration fee of £2 is to be instituted. Examination fees are to be increased from £1 to £2.

The authorities of Sheffield University have not yet decided to raise the fees for next term, though the possibility of doing so is foreboded in the new prospectus, and the increase is generally expected.

THE CARE FOR MORE PUBLIC
GRANTS.

Sir T. Gregory Foster, Provost of University College, London, speaking to a representative of *The Times* in explanation of the announcement of the new scale of undergraduate composition fees to take effect in the college from October, made the following statement, which has largely a general application:—

"The revenue of university institutions is derived from fees, annual grants from Parliament and local authorities, endowments, donations, and subscriptions. Before the war the fee revenue of this college was equivalent to about 38 per cent. of the expenditure. This meant that the student got his education and training at about one-third of what it cost. At the provincial universities the fee revenue was even less. For instance, at Manchester it was 29 per cent., and at Birmingham 26 per cent. We have always tried to avoid setting up a financial barrier against students. If we are to get the best brains of the country into the universities the fees must be kept low. It is quite impossible for the cost of university education to be defrayed solely by fees. But the grave financial position in which we find ourselves compels us to put up the fees if we are to carry on. Even so, we have kept the fees as low as possible. The new scale does not in any case represent an increase of 40 per cent. In most cases it is between 10 and 15 per cent. Our endowments before the war covered about 20 per cent. of our expenditure. Their effective value has been at least halved since then by the depreciation in the purchasing power of money. The London County Council have

slightly increased their grants, and the Parliamentary grant has been doubled—from £21,000 before the war to £42,000.

"So much for revenue. On the expenditure side, rates, taxes, and insurance, which in 1913-14 were just under £3,000, are now over £6,000. Ordinary repairs, which used to run to about £3,000 a year, now amount to £6,500. Wages of servants have gone up from £2,500 to nearly £6,000. Then there is the important question of the salaries of the teaching staff. In pre-war days they were not at all as good as they should have been. The best we have been able to do is to increase them by about 35 per cent., and we have not been able to do even that in all cases—which is by no means commensurate with the increased cost of living. To sum up the financial position, whereas in 1913-14 our expenditure was £71,000, next year it will amount to at least £133,000. The only way in which university colleges can be brought to a proper state of efficiency is by larger grants from the State and local authorities."

Sir T. Gregory Foster also said that University College, London, had never been as full as it was last session, the number of students having been 300 more than in the year before the war. The increase was mainly due to the accumulations of the war years. Over 900 of the students in attendance last session had seen war service. A large number of these would have been unable to obtain a university education but for the Government scheme, under which fees and maintenance are either partially or wholly provided. He thought there was every prospect that the College would be just as full next session. The departments in which the pressure of attendance was most felt were engineering, medicine, chemistry, physics, and architecture. The increase in the number of students was most marked in the department of chemistry. This he attributed to the importance of chemistry in the national life and industry which was brought out by the war. At the same time, the Faculty of Arts was very full last year, especially the department of modern languages. The number of students taking classics was about the same as in the year before the war.

FREE LEGAL ADVICE FOR THE
POOR ONLY.

Mr. Leicester, the magistrate at Marylebone Police Court recently was asked by a man for advice with respect to a house which he said he was buying for £900. Mr. Leicester said that if he was able to engage in a transaction of that sort he was in a position to consult a solicitor. "People seem to think," added Mr. Leicester, "that it is a magistrate's duty to advise everybody on every sort of difficulty, but it is not so. Magistrates advise poor people who cannot afford to get legal advice, but it is not their duty to people in your position."

CENTRAL EUROPE TRIPLE
ENTENTE.SECURITY AGAINST
HUNGARY.

Belgrade, Aug. 19.—The Czech-Slovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Beneš, before leaving Belgrade for Bukarest last night made to me the following declaration on the object of his mission:—

In the Russo-Polish conflict Czech-Slovakia wishes to continue to observe the strictest neutrality, the political situation in Central Europe being such that any other policy is absolutely impossible. The newly created States must avoid war at all costs; the only possible war would be, as an extreme resource, a defensive war. The object of his journey to Belgrade and Bukarest was to discuss with the statesmen of those countries the application and execution of the Peace Treaties and the stabilization of Central Europe, and, in collaboration with the Western Allies, the continuance of the peace policy begun at the Paris Conference. His aim was not the selfish interest of his country, but the general welfare, and he wished to prove that the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary was absolutely necessary, and that the creation of a new body such as a Danube Confederation would be prejudicial as involving the danger of a revival of the obsolete Hapsburg system. His own and the Yugo-Slav nations have proved that, contrary to the opinion held in certain Western circles, they are prepared to remain independent and can prosper without any tutelage. He had succeeded in his policy here of concluding an alliance, and he hopes for similar success at Bukarest.

THE NEW POLICY EXPLAINED.

The following statement on the foreign policy of Czech-Slovakia has been received from the Czech-Slovak Legation:—
Special significance is attached to the present visit of Dr. Beneš, Czech-Slovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Belgrade and Bukarest. Ever since the proclamation of the independence of the Czech-Slovak Republic, Dr. Beneš has worked unceasingly to bring about the political consolidation of Central Europe for the purpose of preventing the heart of Europe from becoming a new focus of disturbances and wars. These endeavours, which were inaugurated on the collapse of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, have been systematically continued by him, and, thanks to his unflagging efforts, Czech-Slovakia, Yugo-Slavia, and Rumania, three of the main successors of the defunct Empire, have concluded an agreement with the object of creating a peaceable centre around which the policy of the other States may be able to develop.

This entente is aimed not merely against all attempts at reaction which might menace the new States; it is not simply a defensive alliance assuring integrity and independence to the three States concerned, but it is above all a positive agreement to facilitate a return to normal economic conditions, to regularize the exchanges between these countries, which have been so severely tried by the war, and to establish a new order of things in accordance with the new political constitution in Central Europe.

There has been a severe outbreak of reaction in Hungary. The Magyars desire to reconquer the territories which have been dragged away for ever from Turanian oppression. The Monarchists are striving to bring about a restoration of former Austria-Hungary by means of a Danubian 'confederation', which would become a second edition of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. There was a danger that the Magyar magnates might let loose another war to regain the regions liberated from their domination. The solidity of the agreement between the three States concerned has rendered impossible any aggression which may be launched against the combined defence of all those whose interests are at stake.

Finally, this entente has concluded with Austria a series of economic arrangements which will enable this unfortunate State to extricate itself from its difficult position. The entente is also willing to live at peace with Hungary and to establish normal friendly relations with that State if the latter abandons its present policy and ceases to foment disturbance through its agents upon the territories of its neighbours. The united power of Czech-Slovakia, Yugo-Slavia, and Rumania is so considerable that no State in Central

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GERMAN VESSELS AT
RAMSGATE.CROWD PREVENT SHIP
BEING LOADED.

Ramsgate is greatly excited says the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent, over the fact that two German vessels are lying in the harbour, having come for cargoes of coke from the local gas works.

Ex-Service men declare that it shall not leave the town. Matters came to a head when an attempt was made to get the cargo on board. A strong picket of ex-Service men held up the carts, and refused to allow the men to carry on the work.

The police were called, and formed a cordon round one of the vessels, and after great difficulty, amidst much booing and hissing, one of the cartloads was placed in the vessel.

The drivers of the remainder of the carts, owing to the hostile attitude of the crowd, took their loads back.

£4,000 AT STAKE.
As the result of a deputation from the ex-Service men to the Town Council matters became quieter in the evening, the authorities stating that they would not attempt to load the vessels for the present.

If the vessels were not loaded the town would lose £4,000, because they have contracted with a Danish firm to supply them with 700 tons of coke. The vessels were chartered by this firm, which say that British vessels were unavailable. The town clerk has placarded the town with notices that the coke is surplus stock sold under Government permit, and that if it is held up the Corporation is liable for heavy damages.

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"CAESAR'S WIFE."

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NOTICE.

We beg to announce that

the Queen's Dispensary has
been removed to ST.

GEORGE'S BUILDINGS,

(OPPOSITE STAR FERRY).

HARPER AND CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

All those desirous of playing football for the H.K.F. Club during the coming season please send in their names to M. L. Railton, c/o Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAM-
BER OF COMMERCE

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A BEGINNERS' CLASS will be started on MONDAY, October 4th, at 5.15 p.m. at the Chinese Language School, junction of Zeland Street and Ice House Street (Masonic Hall Premises). Intending students are requested to send in their names to the undersigned for enrolment.

By Order,
D. K. Blair,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15th, 1920.

NOTICE.

"HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE"

We beg to notify our patrons that we are inaugurating the above as from 1st October, 1920. We aspire to render first class service at reasonable rates.

Fongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.
J. A. TAGGART,
Manager.

NOTICE.

A. D. C.

PROPOSED AUTUMN
PRODUCTION.

As there are still a few vacancies the undersigned would be glad to hear of anyone willing to take part.

Previous experience is not essential.
Mowbray, S. Northcote Esq.,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held in the Club house on WEDNESDAY September, 29th, at 5.30 p.m.

BUSINESS.—To pass report and Accounts for 1919/20. Elect officers & Committee for 1920/21. General.

L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1920.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Herbert Richard Budd Hancock as a Partner in our Firm ceased by effluxion of time on the 27th of September, 1920.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
11 Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong.
27th September, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 9th October 1920, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interim Dividend can be had at the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 11th prox.

By Order of the Board,
J. S. W. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 29th. Sept. 1920, commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 8 godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.
(For account of the concerned)
73 Hogsheads High Grade Leaf Tobacco
(more or less damaged by sea-water)

and afterwards at No. 16 godown 7 Bales Cotton Yarn (more or less damaged by sea-water)

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 1st. October 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, Duddell Street

A Fine Collection of Japanese Porcelain, Cloisonne Ware & Embroideries.

Comprising:—Satsuma teasetts, vases, bowls, figures, plates, incense burners, silk embroidered screens, pictures, etc. etc.

On view from Thursday, the 30th. September, 1920. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

MILNER'S SAFES

APPLY TO

LAMMERT BROS.

Duddell Street.

FOR SALE.

The U.S.S. SAMAR will be sold at the U. S. Navy Purchasing Office, No. 20 Whampoa Road, Shanghai, China, by sealed proposals to be opened at 10 a.m. on December 20, 1920.

The SAMAR was built at Cavite, P. I., in 1895. Length 121 feet, Beam 17 feet, 10 inches. Mean draft 7 ft. Displacement when in commission 243 tons.

The vessel will be ready for inspection on September 10th. Appraised value \$23,000.00 U. S. Currency. Further information and blank proposals may be had by applying to the U. S. Navy Purchasing Office.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Position by fully qualified CIVIL ENGINEER (B. Sc. Edinburgh), as assistant engineer. Willing to do field or office work. Professor's recommendation. Apply Box No. 443 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—To buy a small Bungalow in Kowloon, Good location, on monthly instalment system, up to \$10,000 or little upward. \$2,000 will be paid in advance. Apply Box 445 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Small Furnished House or flat from November 1st or in the Spring. Peak preferred. Write Box 433 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Land at Kowloon, about 16,945 square feet, in a very desirable position for European dwellings. For full particulars apply to—Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong

FOR SALE.—Two Lancashire Boilers, length 23 feet, diameter of furnaces (two) 3 feet. Working pressure 100 lbs per sq. inch. Constructed by Messrs Lindsay, Burns & Co., Govan, Glasgow. In good order and condition. Complete set of fittings with each boiler. Apply Butterfield & Swire, Hongkong.

TO BE LET

TO LET.—Furnished Flat Kowloon, every convenience. Rent very moderate. 1st October: 4 minutes ferry. Apply Box No. 445 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

INTERESTED.—Your letter received. Will settle. Write again. Without address. Write again. Will settle. H. S. K.

NOTICE

R. A. O. B.

HARRY BRETTEL LODGE

No. 2680.

A WHIST DRIVE AND DANCE will be held in connection with the above lodge on THURSDAY 30th September, 1920, in the R.A. Theatre, Victoria Barracks, commencing at 7.30 p.m. sharp. Entrance Fee 50 cents. Refreshments Provided. Band in Attendance.

F. CLAPHAM,

Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE

THE INDO CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

The Directors of the above Company have declared an Interim Dividend of 3% (equal to 3/- per share) in respect of the current year on the Preferred Ordinary Shares. Dividends for Shareholders on the Colonial Register are free of Income Tax and will be paid at the rate of 4/6 per dollar. Dividend Warrants will be obtainable on and after Thursday, 7th October, 1920, at the Company's Office.

Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, 30th September, to Wednesday, 20th October, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1920.

NOTICE.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on Wednesday 6th October, at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th September to the 20th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"HELENUS" 12th October London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "KEEMUN" 21st October London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
 "JASON" 31st October London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "ELPENOR" 16th Nov. London, Rotterdam & Antwerp
 "ATREUS" 23rd Nov. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"EURYPYLUS" 6th October Havre, Rotterdam & Liverpool
 "TITAN" 10th October Genoa, M'les, L'pool & Glasgow
 "PELEUS" 19th October Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow
 "TELAMON" 2nd Nov. Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"TYNDAREUS" 5th October Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
 "TEUCER" 20th October
 "IXION" 12th Nov.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"TYDEUS" via Panama 24th November.
 HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"STENTOR" 8th October for London direct
 "TEIRESIAS" 19th October for London direct
 "IDOMENEUS" 3rd November for Liverpool via Marseilles

For Freight and all Information Apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

From SAMARANG, SOURABAYA, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE & SAIGON.

The Steamship "GLYMONT"

having arrived on September 23rd from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must take delivery of same alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the hazardous Godowns of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Yau-mati Shelter, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees must produce an Import Permit before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be landed in Frank Waterhouse & Co's godowns, where they will be examined on Sept. 27th, at 2.30 p.m. by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer or godowns. Goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 30th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
 Operators U. S. Shipping Board.
 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "LAKE FAULK"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on September 29th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after September 30th will be subject to rent.

No fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
 As Operators, U. S. Shipping Board.
 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1920.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & SHIP-BUILDERS, HOK UN KOWLOON.

HAWBOUR REPAIRS
Call Flag "L"

Sole Agents for
 "KELVIN MOTORS."
 Motors from 12 H.P. to 50 H.P. now in stock also spare parts.

Works ... Tel. K.21.
 Manager ... K.339.
 Secretary ... K.369.
 Harbour Engineer ... K.23.
 Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

CONSIGNEES.

STRUTHERS & DIXON INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO

THE Steamship

"WEST HENSHAW"

having arrived from San Francisco via ports, on 25th Sept. 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 4th Oct. 1920 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 4th Oct. 1920 will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Agents.

1st floor, Powell's Building,
 12, Des Voeux Road Central.
 Hongkong, 25th September, 1920.

JAPANESE STUDENTS TO GERMANY.

In accordance with their policy the Japanese educational authorities have decided to dispatch 130 students to Germany and other western countries for the prosecution of their studies in various branches of science. It is reported that all these students will spend the first part of their period of study in Germany. According to the Yodoku recent Press report that Japanese students are excluded from German universities is contradicted by Mr. Eebuchi, Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, who is said to have been requested by the German authorities to secure the dispatch of Japanese students to Germany. The first 30 students will leave Japan towards the end of this year.

STEEL SHIPS FOR SALE.

MANILA INTERESTED.

The Philippine Government and the steamship companies in the Philippines are (says the Manila Bulletin) being given an opportunity to bid for 92 steel ships which the United States Shipping Board is offering for sale on a competitive basis as provided for in the United States shipping law just passed by Congress. A cablegram to this effect was received recently at the Ayuntamiento by the secretary of commerce and communications from Mr. Fidel A. Reyes, director of the bureau of commerce and industry, who is now in the United States in the interest of Philippine commerce.

Upon receipt of the cable, Secretary Jakosalem and Under Secretary Unson of the department of commerce immediately inquired whether it is possible for the Government to submit a bid and whether the legislature has appropriated any money for the purchase of ships. It was found that on February 23, 1918, the Philippine legislature passed Act 2754 authorizing the establishment of a Philippine merchant marine and empowering the Government, through a shipping board, to engage in the transportation of products, preferably articles of importation and exportation of the Philippines, the construction and repair of vessels, and in the business of carrying passengers and cargo by sea. The law provides for the appropriation of P10,000,000 for this purpose. It was discovered yesterday, however, that owing to the fact that nothing had been done to take advantage of the provisions of the law, the P10,000,000, by provision of the same law, reverted to the insular treasury on December 31, 1919, and is therefore not now available unless a law be passed to reappropriate the money for the same purpose.

In view of these facts, the department of commerce and communications Secretary Unson declared has decided to endorse the matter to all the shipping companies of Manila in order that they may take advantage of the opportunity offered to bid for 92 steel ships if they so desire. The date for the opening of the bids is not mentioned in the cable, but it is understood that a cable will be sent to Washington asking for information in this connection.

The cablegram also states that there also are old ships offered for sale, the terms of the sale to be furnished upon application. Following is the text of the cable:

"Rafferty reports that Shipping Board is offering 92 steel ships for sale on a competitive basis as provided in the marine act, half are coal and half are oil bunkers. The minimum price is fixed per dead weight ton ranging from \$150 to \$185. The above prices are subject to deduction for depreciation at the rate of 6 per cent. Discount of 10 per cent. for cash cannot be allowed. Otherwise terms are 10 per cent. down and thereafter 5 per cent. in 6 months; 5 per cent. in 12 months; 5 per cent. in 18 months; 5 per cent. in 24 months; and the balance of 70 per cent. in equal semi-annual instalments covering a period of 10 years. Deferred payments to carry the rate of interest of 10 per cent. Several additional old ships offered also for sale, terms on application, tonnage 3,000 to 4,000 tons. Bids must be accompanied by check payable to Shipping Board for 2 1/2 per cent. of the amount of the bid."

SHIPBUILDERS.
 SHIP REPAIRERS.
 BOILER MAKERS.
 FORGE MASTERS.
 OXY-ACETYLENE AND
 ELECTRIC WELDERS.
 MECHANICAL AND
 ELECTRICAL
 ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
 OF HONGKONG, LIMITED

—DRY DOCK—

LENGTH 787 FEET.

LENGTH ON BLOCKS 750 FEET

DEPTH ON CENTRE OF

SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INS.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.

ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADII

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOO DOCK" HONGKONG.
 TELEPHONE NO. 82
 CABLE PLAC: "T" OVER "AM, HONGKONG."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

Sufferers from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Eczema, Bolls, Pimples, and Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

should realize that these complaints are the symptoms of deep rooted blood impurities, and while outward applications may give temporary benefit, they can do no more because they cannot get below the surface of the skin.

The One Way to Real Relief.

Complete and lasting, is to rid the blood of the poisons waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. To do this you cannot better Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 50 years' standing promptly attacks, overcomes and expels the impurities, that's why so many lasting cures stand to its credit. Pleasant to take and harmless to old and young alike.

Of all Chemists and Druggists

Don't be led to try a Substitute.

Clarke's
 Blood
 Mixture

"Everyday
 Blood Purifier"

BURIED TREASURES OF THE EMPIRE.

WHITE ARSENIC AT £145 A TON.

The Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau has issued four reports dealing with the production, during the war period, of arsenic, Fuller's earth, chrome ore, and magnesite. In each case there was a very great increase in prices, sometimes reaching several hundreds per cent., and frequently a decrease in the production from the ordinary sources within the Empire, only slightly compensated for by the opening up of new sources. In some cases there was a great increase in foreign production.

The London price of white arsenic which was £13 12s. 6d. per ton just before the war, rose to £145 per ton in February, 1918. Arsenic is used largely in glass-making, as it counteracts the colouring effect of metallic oxides, and gives brilliancy to the glass. An increasing amount is used for agricultural purposes, in the manufacture of weed-killers, such as are being employed against the prickly pear in Queensland, for insecticides, and for sheep-dips. It is employed in much smaller quantities in pigments and in leather-making and taxidermy, and in very small quantities medicinally. Small quantities are used for the hardening of shot, and during the war it was required for the manufacture of poison-gas.

Arsenic minerals, of which realgar and orpiment are the best known, are the object of mining enterprise only on a small scale, chiefly in Hungary, Asiatic Turkey, Chitral, and Peru. Most

of the commercial supply is obtained in the form of crude white arsenic, a by-product in the metallurgical treatment of lead, copper, and silver. The chief source in this country has been the tin and copper ores of Cornwall and Devon. The production in Canada has been slowly increasing, and now nearly equals that of this country. In the United States the production has risen from 2,250 tons in 1913 to 10,275 tons, an output in excess of that from the whole British Empire. The most interesting feature of the American increase is that it has taken place not by the opening up of new mineral sources, but by the recovery of waste arsenic from smelter fumes, and the transformation of what was a public danger into a valuable product.

VALUE OF FULLER'S EARTH.

Fuller's earth is a clay-like material of varying composition, of value because of its power of absorbing grease. It is used in the cleansing of wool and in the decolorizing of crude oils. Neither the geological origin nor the properties of this material are as yet thoroughly understood, and it is suggested that they should be made the subject of special research. England was formerly the chief producer of Fuller's earth, the sources being quarries near Reigate in Surrey and mines in Somerset. The output, which was 31,000 tons in 1913, fell to 23,000 tons in 1918, while the production in the United States in the same period rose from 34,000 tons to 75,000 tons. The output in other parts of the world is insignificant.

Chromium ore is usually found with serpentine in basic igneous rocks. It is used as an iron-alloy in the manufacture of armour

plates, armour-piercing projectiles, and the jaws of rock-crushing machinery. More recently it has been used in the production of a steel which does not rust when attacked by fruit acids, air, or salt water. In the form of stellite, which consists chiefly of cobalt and chromium, it is employed for high-speed cutting tools. In metallurgy, chromium forms a refractory lining for furnaces, and the salts of chromium are required for tanning, dyeing, and the making of pigments. Before the war, Rhodesia and New Caledonia produced the bulk of the world's consumption nearly in equal proportions. During the war, shipping difficulties made the output from these places inaccessible, and there was a large increase elsewhere, chiefly by the utilization of lower grades. The output in Canada, practically non-existent before the war, rose to 33,000 tons in 1917, that in India from 5,000 to 50,000 tons, and in the United States from 259 to 83,000 tons.

Magnesite is a rock or mineral analogous to limestone, but composed chiefly of magnesium carbonate instead of calcium carbonate. It is of great importance for the manufacture of magnesite bricks which form linings of steel and copper smelting furnaces. It is employed in the manufacture of carbonyl iron and as the source of magnesium. Caustic magnesia is employed in the manufacture of paper from wood pulp. During the war period, the output in Canada rose from nothing to 50,000 tons, in Italy from 28,000 tons, and in the United States from 8,000 to over 100,000 tons.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

You Can't Dispute Alek's Word!

BY BLOSSER



It is generally admitted that most Whiskies have now a "Post-War Weakness"

It is claimed that

WATSON'S

E

WHISKY

still maintains its high standard of quality. The same blend, same good old age—mellow—news, character and fine flavour—Forty years' reputation.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.R.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

BIRTH.

THOMPSON.—On September 27th, at the French Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred G. Thompson, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1920.

THE WAGE QUESTION.

Though there is as yet no assurance that the Old Country will not be plunged into a strike involving suffering and misery to the greater bulk of the population, it is so much to the good that the miners' leaders have at any rate been induced to cause a suspension of the strike notices for a week. But the battle has still to be fought, and, judging from the obstinacy of the Union officials and the amount of cajoling that had to be used to secure what is nothing more than a promise to discuss matters from a new standpoint, he would be a bold man who would prophesy that a settlement of the dispute without a strike will eventually be arrived at. We are going to express an opinion which many in common with ourselves must have formed when they read the telegram telling of the conference between the miners' leaders and the Prime Minister. It is this—that things have come to a pretty pass when the head of the Government has literally to plead with a Trade Union official to secure some consideration of a suggestion of wages being made partially dependent on output instead of bringing about a national upheaval in consequence of insistence on higher pay irrespective of the amount of work done.

If it is a fair wage that the miners want, surely there is no more equitable method of deciding what that wage shall be than to take account of the services rendered for it. That ought to be the basis of all remuneration—a man should be paid for what he is worth; and what he is worth surely depends on the amount of work he does. Maybe the present wage scale so far as the miners are concerned is inadequate (though recently published figures scarcely lend weight to that contention). If so, let them be revised by all means. But the point we want to stress is that if there is to be any revision of that scale, then justice demands that it should bear a close relation to and be dependent upon effort. Up till now, however, the miners' leaders have declined to consider anything else but the demands of the men for an immediate increase in wage. That, we say unhesitatingly, is unjust and unreasonable. Mr. Smillie, we see, told the Prime Minister that the fall in output was due to the exhaustion of coal, with no new collieries being opened up. But that is hardly likely to be accepted as the sole or even most important factor, even if there is anything at all in what he says. It has been shown that as wages have risen, so have the workers in many industries taken more days off and thus affected output. But there is another cause, and that is the manner in which conditions of employment have been ignored at some collieries and work suddenly suspended. We recently read of a case in point at the Bowell Colliery in Fife, where nearly 2,000 tons of coal a day were withdrawn from the market in March because a young crane-man refused to work an occasional spell of overtime to provide the necessary props to keep the pits safe, and at the same colliery that recently labour was again suddenly suspended despite the fact that the contract under which the miners worked bound employers and employed alike to 14 days' notice before any suspension of labour took place. This later dispute arose through a dozen miners reporting to a colliery meeting that they had not earned the standard wages and that the manager had refused to make up the difference, the result being that a lightning strike, in contravention of the conditions of employment, was declared. And here it should be stated that the dozen men affected had, three weeks previous to the strike, demanded 14 days before they would change from shift wages to piece-rates, and the demand was granted. Employment contracts with men of this type appear to be regarded as entirely one-sided, to be broken when it pays them to do so. In this particular case, despite the breach of contract, the Miners' Executive recommended the branches of the Association to accept responsibility for the strike and to pay the men strike benefit. When the last mail left home, the matter had not been settled, but one result of the strike was that about 2,000 tons of coal a day were being lost at a time when the world was crying out for more fuel.

Instances like these tend to confirm the opinion that the workers have very loose ideas of what they owe to their employers and to their country. They appear animated with sheer selfishness, and they are encouraged in their attitude by those who lead them. Let them have a fair wage, by all means, even a generous wage, but let it bear some relation to work done and not be for ever subject to revision merely because there is a cry for more money.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

DEAD, OR ASLEEP?

Perhaps it was a most foolish thing to do, doomed to set up within us a feeling of disappointment. But we did it and this is the result. Whilst looking through one of the locally published directories for a needed reference we were struck by the fact that Hongkong is a little overburdened with non-active societies or organisations. We even went to the trouble of counting the number of societies, etc., that the particular directory we were consulting gave. Not counting religious organisations, or masques or anything of that nature, we discovered no fewer than 71 institutions, established for one social purpose or another. And the list was by no means complete, because the particular organisation we were looking up was not included. Let us think for a moment of what the existence of all these institutions means. It means that once upon a time there was sufficient enthusiasm to bring about their inception. Of course, a good many are still very active and are doing good and helpful social work—such as the sports clubs, etc. But the fact that we hear nothing about the doings of some of the other bodies is an indication, we think, that the present generation of Hongkong residents is a little less mindful of its own social well than its predecessors. We are living in a slack age, it seems. There's the Constitutional Reform Association. It's still alive: it has a good many members; but, except to hold a formal annual meeting at which there was no formal report presented, it has done nothing for over a year. The thing is practically moribund. Take the Hongkong Automobile Association, and we find that its members can be summoned and be allowed to appear in Court without a legal adviser, that the roads on the Peninsula can be in a dangerous state for motorists and yet the Association does nothing. One might well ask "What does it do in addition to collecting subscriptions and issuing badges?" There's the Hongkong branch of the Navy League. Have you ever heard of it before? It exists—at least on paper. There's the Philharmonic Society, of which the Directory tells us His Excellency the Governor is patron. There's a whole list of officials given, but have we had a concert this year? Are we going to have one? Then there's that ultra-inactive organisation calling itself the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The directory says it has a Secretary, and it gives the name and address. Have any of our readers known the Society to do anything recently? Have not there been dozens of cases in which the Society could have taken a prosecuting interest? And so we could go on through the list, proving that we are more than a little overloaded with dead organisations, with the mere dried skeletons of movements that were started to help make this Colony a better place to live in. The need for them hasn't expired; it's our own social interest that has become blunted and withered. We blame the Colony, we blame the climate, we blame the East. Isn't it rather a case of blaming ourselves?

Letters received lately from Mr. Kay from Scotland, tell that he is having a very good holiday, says the *Yellow Dragon* (Queen's College magazine). He had a slight accident while driving a motor cycle, but fortunately only his mount required "medical" attention.

The Bandman Comedy Company gave a repeat performance of "Nothing But the Truth" at the Theatre Royal last night. Those present immensely enjoyed the play, of which the principals again gave a very clever and forceful interpretation. To-night's attraction is "Sacred and Profane Love."

A number of very severe wounds in his abdomen, head, and limbs were sustained by the victim of a motor car accident on the new Lai-chi-kok Road yesterday. The car the number of which is 167 was going along the road near the Pak Shun Leung Village when it knocked down the Chinese. He was removed to Hospital immediately afterwards.

Cyclists who aspire to retaining a safe seat on their machines whilst out practising should take due warning from the fate which befell an eighteen-year-old Chinese youth at Caine Road yesterday. He was an inexperienced rider, and apparently after the first few unsuccessful attempts the machine took charge of him and ran into a wall. Suffering from concussion, the youth is now lying in Hospital.

A Chinese shop-keeper was to-day charged, at the instance of Inspector Earner, with using false scales. He had a pair of scales, which, being too nicely balanced, were not to his liking. Therefore he followed the procedure which had been set by other profiteers, of tying a bunch of cash under the pan of the scales. In a casual visit which Inspector Earner paid to the shop yesterday, he detected the falsity, and summoned the dishonest shop-keeper. Mr. Dyer Ball, before whom the case was heard this morning, imposed a fine of \$10 on the delinquent.

HONGKONG AND POWER FUEL.

One of Reuters' week-end cables told of arrangements being made for the experimental production of power alcohol on a considerable scale in India, and the belief was expressed that it will be found that alcohol for fuel can be produced on a commercial basis in large quantities in various parts of the Empire. At first rice straw will be used, although other cheap raw materials are available. Here is something that might interest Hongkong, for with the large tracts of land available in the New Territories and on the larger islands around there is ample scope for experiments in the production of quickly growing vegetation which could be used for the manufacture of synthetic alcohol. The Committee that was appointed to enquire into the economic resources of the Colony has been in existence for a long time, but we have so far heard nothing of its findings. A question like that raised above is one that such a Committee could very properly consider and if that Committee has not been disbanded or has not concluded all its sittings, we suggest that it should tell the public of what could be done in that direction. Liquid fuel for internal combustion engines is becoming scarce all

DAY-BY-DAY.

LUCKY IS THE MAN WHO LOSES HIS REPUTATION—IF IT IS BAD.

Mr. de Martin has left Queen's College to be headmaster of Yau-mai School.

There was one fatal case of enteric reported yesterday, the victim being a Chinese.

Letters received lately from Mr. Kay from Scotland, tell that he is having a very good holiday, says the *Yellow Dragon* (Queen's College magazine). He had a slight accident while driving a motor cycle, but fortunately only his mount required "medical" attention.

The Bandman Comedy Company gave a repeat performance of "Nothing But the Truth" at the Theatre Royal last night. Those present immensely enjoyed the play, of which the principals again gave a very clever and forceful interpretation. To-night's attraction is "Sacred and Profane Love."

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Sentence of one year's hard labour was to-day passed on a Chinese for the larceny of \$10 from a countryman at West Point yesterday. The man was also charged with escaping from custody after being sentenced. The incident took place on the 27th June last year, when the prisoner after being taken from the Police Court where he was sentenced to six weeks for larceny, freed himself from the grasp of the constable, and escaped from the Central Police grounds. When charged before Mr. G.N. Orme this morning, he affected ignorance of this fact, declaring that he was not the man. He was then taken out of the Court whilst his finger prints were taken, the results establishing beyond a doubt the charge preferred against him. His Worship then passed sentence as recorded above.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 4:43 p.m. yesterday—
Typhoon or cyclone 115 deg. Long, 16 deg. Lat., moving W. of Typhoon or cyclone E. of Northern Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, filling up.
Typhoon or cyclone E. S. E. of Naha, moving N. N. W. or N.

over the world and there is a fear among experts that the present large sources of supply will gradually become exhausted. Consumption is rapidly increasing and there is very urgent need for greater production. The tropics, where vegetation is quick growing, must be the next great source. Hongkong should begin to consider whether it can help.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

(BY "AJAX").

Much have been heard of late regarding the charges made by garages in Hongkong for the hire of motor cars, but it is, in my opinion, a debatable point whether these are really exorbitant, taking all circumstances into account. Some hold that, having regard to the steep hills that a car has to negotiate and the numerous bands, the high gasoline consumption and the wear and tear of tyres the present charges are moderate. There may be room for some reduction on the present tariff, but the principle kick is from those who take care to Repulse Bay and have to pay \$2 per hour for the wait. I do not see why such a charge should not be reduced to a small figure. People who complain about the extortionate charges of the Colony's garages should go to Singapore and the Dutch East Indies and see for themselves the fabulous sums that are demanded and paid for motor rides into the country. Hongkong is a long way better off than other places in the East, in many respects. There is no fortune to be made in the Colony in the motor business. Sites cost big sums in rent and expenses generally are very high.

The difficulty of securing suitable shop and office accommodation in the Colony is daily becoming acute, and at the end of next month many firms will be hard put to get decent offices. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. are extending their scope and have been compelled to give notice to their tenants occupying the top floors of the building which now houses their machinery department. Then the building at present occupied by Messrs. Gande, Price and Co. is about to be very razed, and in its place a six-story structure will go up, to be occupied by the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, which will open out in Hongkong in about a year's time. The Bank has secured a lease on the property for twenty years, and will pay a rent of \$2,800 per month for the first ten years, and \$4,300 for the next ten. There will be a lift to carry eight passengers, and the new premises will be the built by the administrator of the Chan Kai Ming estate. On the Queen's Road Central side, so great has been the rush to get shop sites that some fabulous rent has been paid. A shop that fetched a rent of \$200 two years ago can to-day command \$450, and brokers have been paid anything from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

When the congestion is going to ease it is not easy to say. Even were the new buildings to be ready for occupation within the next year, they are not likely to satisfy the demand. The trade of the Colony is certain to expand, and with this expansion will be witnessed an increased number of new firms desirous of opening out branches or offices in the Colony. Landlords are recognising the desirability of pulling down their buildings, where such are in the business quarter, and are old, and in their place erecting palatial premises that can accommodate twice as many shops and offices, and at the same time fetch much higher rents than before. The great drawback with the business locality of Hongkong is that it is circumscribed within a certain area, but the time is not distant when the new firms must consider going further west, and ousting the Chinese from their strongholds. Probably, before that time, the War Office will have recognised the reasonableness of the demand to get the Military to secure barracks in the New Territories or in Kowloon, and transfer their present lands to the civil authorities. I am sanguine that such a plan will be decided upon before many moons are over. And when these Military sites are put up to auction, it should mark the beginning of a great boom in the trade of the Colony. Many enterprising houses in foreign countries have been deterred from opening out in the Colony simply for lack of suitable accommodation.

There is perceptible a silent activity in the A.D.C. camp. It is believed that our amateur artists are at present busy rehearsing some of Lord Dunsany's pieces. The scheme, I hear, is to produce four playettes of Lord Dunsany, three of which will be produced by the A.D.C. and the fourth by University students. It is stated that these

pieces of Lord Dunsany lend themselves to picturesque production, and in this respect Mr. Sinclair will have scope for his abilities. The A.D.C. will not essay anything like a production on the scale on which "Pinks and the Fairies" was produced.

People who complain about the lack of initiative in the Colony in A.D.C. productions overlook the fact that there is not enough talent in Hongkong for big amateur theatricals. And then it is a very difficult matter to please all the womenfolk. Many of them demand a big part, and where small parts are allocated attendances at rehearsals are not regular, and often at the eleventh hour many have been known to withdraw. There is too much jealousy, and many an amateur production has had to be dropped by reason of this fact. The lack of suitable persons to fill big parts has no doubt led Mr. Sinclair to turn to Lord Dunsany's plays. Probably in the winter months, when the folks who left our shores for seaside resorts and elsewhere return, it may be possible to get up something more ambitious.

CORROSIVE ACID.

CHINESE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Mr. G. N. Orme yesterday afternoon heard a case in which a Chinese was charged with throwing corrosive acid on a hawk and his mother on the 15th inst.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defence.

The boy was burned in the eye, but according to Dr. To's evidence, he would not lose his eyesight. His mother was burned on the neck.

The boy deposed that after a meal at his fruit stall at Wing Fung Street, he went out for a stroll. He had not walked many paces when he felt a blow on his head. Turning round he saw defendant running away. He gave chase and defendant, stooping down near a blacksmith's shop, picked up a tin of corrosive acid and threw the contents at him and his mother, who was following him. He knew defendant by sight. Except for a quarrel which he had with defendant over the peeling of some fruit which the latter had bought, witness could not suggest any reason why defendant should have thrown the acid on him and his mother.

Inspector Kent informed his Worship that the boy told him in the charge room that defendant wanted him to join a society and had tried to borrow money from him.

The boy's mother also gave evidence. Evidence of the arrest of defendant at his house, No. 23 Ship Street, on the evening of the 15th, was given by a constable.

Answering Mr. d'Almada the cross-examination stated that he searched the dustbin, and the place where defendant had been sleeping, for sulphuric acid, but found no trace of it. Defendant had no trace of sulphuric acid on his clothing and there were no burns on his body.

At the conclusion of the evidence Mr. d'Almada applied for bail, saying that the evidence was weak and his client had been a resident in the Colony for 40 years.

Mr. Orme pointed out the seriousness of the case and rejected the application.

Defendant was committed to the Sessions for trial. Mr. d'Almada reserved his defence.

BILLIARDS.

INTER-MENS LEAGUE.

The fixture list of the above League for October is as follows:—

To be played off by 9th October:—

R.G.A. Victoria Bks. v. Garrison Mess; Warders' Mess v. R.G.A. Kowloon; R.A.M.C. v. 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt.; R.E. v. R.G.A. Lyemun; Hongkong Police v. Naval Dockyard.

To be played off by 16th October:—R.G.A. Kowloon v. R.G.A. Victoria Barracks; Garrison Mess v. R.E.; 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt. v. Warders' Mess; R.G.A. Lyemun v. Hongkong Police; Naval Dockyard v. R.A.M.C.

To be played off by 23rd October:—R.G.A. Victoria Bks. v. 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt.; Warders' Mess v. Garrison Mess; Hongkong Police v. R.G.A. Kowloon; Naval Dockyard v. R.G.A. Lyemun; R.E. v. R.A.M.C.

To be played off by 30th October:—R.G.A. Lyemun v. R.G.A. Victoria Barracks; Garrison Mess v. Police; R.G.A. Kowloon v. Naval Dockyard; 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt. v. R.E.; R.A.M.C. v. Warders' Mess.

The latest official ruling on the subject of ex-officers does not seem to be very happily timed. It has been decided that they are eligible for re-enlisting in the ranks of the regular army provided they are fit and are willing to lay aside their honorary rank while serving on the new engagement. And if vacancies happen to exist in their new unit they are promised immediate promotion to the rank of corporal. Probably the offer is as handsome as present circumstances will allow, but it looks rather small beside Lord Haig's existing appeal for civilian opportunities for the same class of citizen. "Enlist as a private and we'll make you a corporal if there's room" is not exactly an overwhelming reward for a captain with four years' war service.

The Registrar-General's population statistics for the June quarter, issued recently, show that the Old Country is rapidly covering from the effects of the war. At the last census the average annual increase of population in England and Wales stood at approximately 350,000. Last year, in spite of an actual decrease of nearly 7,000 in the first two quarters, there was an increase of over 122,000 in the last three months. March to June, the population of England and Wales increased by 122,332, and in the six months elapsed on June 30 by 232,827. This is a very gratifying indication of a return to normal conditions. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the increase in the first three months of the year was 155,000, whereas in the last three months of 1919 it was 140,000, and in the last three months of 1918 it was 130,000.

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TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Deaconesses' whole ministrations: the Lambeth Conference recommended shall be revived in the Anglican Church, were recognised in the primitive Church as a kind of fourth degree in Holy Orders. Pliny mentions that among the Christians whom he examined were two "women whom they call ministers." According to an ancient decree, a deaconess was only to be chosen from among the virgins or widows who have been once married. A later decree enjoined that no woman should receive imposition of hands as a deaconess before she reached 50 years of age.

In the Church of England the Order of Deaconesses was revived nearly 60 years ago, when an institution for their training was founded in London, followed by similar houses at Maidstone, Farnham, Ely, and Manchester. The Midway Deaconesses became the best known of the Order, but the deaconess idea as a sphere of religious work for women gave place to the sisterhoods now so numerous. The new deaconess will perform such duties as usually fall to the junior curate who has not yet been ordained a priest.

Captain H. H. C. Baird's brilliant innings at Canterbury, followed by a couple of hon'ar' fielding, with an artificial leg, recalls many scenes in which cricketers have played a prominent part, writes a correspondent. "Among London cricketers the game is extremely popular," he says. "I knew a one-legged boy who had not the advantage of an artificial limb. He balanced himself on his one foot to bat, and picked up his crutch for the run. In fielding, the cripples make clever use of wooden arms and legs."

Professor Beebe, a well-known zoologist of New York, is said to have discovered a bird which resembles a small lizard in British Guiana. If this be so, it takes us back to the earliest period of flight in the world's history. A few million years ago the bat lizard, which zoologists have named *Pterodactyl*, was fluttering about the swamps much in the same way as the brothers Wright made long hops in their first aeroplanes in the early days of the century. The real bird with feathers appeared thousands of years after the bat lizard, and possessed teeth in a jaw like a reptile. To this day some of the most primitive birds of the Polar seas, in which zoologists discover lingering traces of both.

The latest official ruling on the subject of ex-officers does not seem to be very happily timed. It has been decided that they are eligible for re-enlisting in the ranks of the regular army provided they are fit and are willing to lay aside their honorary rank while serving on the new engagement. And if vacancies happen to exist in their new unit they are promised immediate promotion to the rank of corporal. Probably the offer is as handsome as present circumstances will allow, but it looks rather small beside Lord Haig's existing appeal for civilian opportunities for the same class of citizen. "Enlist as a private and we'll make you a corporal if there's room" is not exactly an overwhelming reward for a captain with four years' war service.

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PROMPT SERVICE
REASONABLE CHARGES,
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LETT IN TROUBLE.

ASSAULT ON A RUSSIAN.

Is Riga the capital of Russia? Our reporter, who was in the Police Court this morning during the hearing of a charge of assault preferred against a Lettish seaman, was together with Mr. G. N. O'm, informed of this belief by Sergeant Stinson when he contended that Riga, where the prisoner claimed to have originated, was the capital of Russia, in which case the prisoner must be a Russian, and not a Lett as he stated himself to be.

The facts of the case were as follows. The prisoner, whose name is Moritz, was a seaman on the West Hanshaw, and lately he had been at daggers drawn with a certain Russian seaman of the ship who rejected in the euphonious name of Flory. Whilst chipping off some paint, Moritz somehow succeeded in raising quite a lot of dust which settled on the jacket which Flory had spread out to dry. Flory very patiently brushed it off, but a fresh accumulation of dirt gathered as soon as Moritz resumed his chipping operations. It is to be presumed from the events which then followed that Flory had some hard words to say when he took up his jacket and put it away for greater safety. For, as soon as his back was turned, Moritz picked up the hammer with which he was working, and gave Flory three successive taps on the head, with an additional one as a clincher on his jaw. As the taps were by no means light ones, Flory is due for a stay in hospital for some time to come, but this morning he managed to turn up in Court to prosecute his case against his assailant. Moritz on his part appeared to be a little repentant. He told the Magistrate that he had been continually subjected to insults from Flory who last night called him "the son of a—". He knew, in fact, he was certain, that he was destined for a settlement with Flory one day, if the trouble that was raised for him was to be stopped.

In reply to a remark by the Magistrate, Moritz claimed that he was a native of Latvia, which is now under a separate flag.

In passing sentence on the prisoner, the Magistrate observed that however the commission of the assault carried out by the prisoner might be regarded in his own country, the offence was viewed in a serious light here and in other British countries. The prisoner might have been committed and sentenced to a heavy term, but as it was his worship would deal with him. The prisoner would go to prison for one month without the option of a fine.

LAWN BOWLS.

END OF LEAGUE SEASON.

On Saturday the final match in the League Competitions was played off at Kowloon, between Kowloon and Police. A keenly-contested game resulted in a win for the Police by 3 points. The scores were:—Police, 57; Kowloon, 54.

The final positions are as under.

	P. W. L. Fts.
Kowloon...	8 6 2 12
Taikeo...	8 5 2 10
Police...	8 4 4 8
K.C.C.	8 3 5 6
Civil Service	8 2 6 4

The usual match, winners of the League (Kowloon) versus the Rest will take place on a

LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

THE INTERPORT GAMES.

A meeting of the newly formed Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association, called for the purpose of discussing rules and the making of arrangements for the coming interport matches, was held in the cricket pavilion of the Hongkong Cricket Club last evening. Mr. R. Hancock presided and there were also present Dr. W. J. Woodman (Hon. Secretary), Major Greenaway, Mr. A. O. Brown and Mr. Un Hin Fan.

Dr. Woodman read a letter from the Secretary of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association accepting the invitation to send a Shanghai team to Hongkong in November. Every effort would be made to secure the best available team. The suggestion of Hongkong that each port should be represented by two pairs and two singles players, making eight matches in all, was concurred in.

Considerable discussion took place regarding the date, and it was felt some difficulty arose in fixing this, owing to the fact that no intimation had yet been received from Singapore.

The Chairman thought it would be advisable to arrange the date in order to coincide with the visit of the Shanghai Cricket team on the 8th November. He explained that the matches would last three days.

Eventually it was decided in the event of Singapore accepting the invitation, to hold the fixture the week following the Cricket interport, but if Singapore were unable to send a team, the tennis matches should be arranged for the cricket week.

Regarding the selection of the Hongkong team, it was the general view that this could well be left over until a later date the Chairman pointing out that in the meantime arrangements could be made for practice games which could be attended by the Selection Committee, who would then be better able to judge the merits of the players. Dr. Woodman, Major Greenaway, Mr. H. A. Nesbit and Mr. Ng Sze Kwong were appointed a Committee to make the necessary further arrangements.

The Secretary laid before the meeting a copy of the rules of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association, with the view to their adoption by the Hongkong Association.

These were gone through at some length and considerably revised, it being generally agreed that the Shanghai rules, which were drafted on similar lines to those obtaining in England, were altogether too elaborate and might with advantage be curtailed and simplified. It was mentioned that there were about 20 Tennis Clubs in the Colony, and that each one would be called upon to pay an affiliation fee of \$10 to the Association. It was arranged that the annual meeting of the Association should be held in January of each year.

The Secretary promised to draw up and have printed a revised copy of the rules, which, he said, would be sent out to each club, and would be submitted for approval to a general meeting of the Association to be held on the 18th October.

The date of this match, and ground to be played on, will also be fixed by the Association at an early date.

"THE ROCK."

HONGKONG CATHOLIC MAGAZINE.

A want having been felt for the existence of a local Catholic magazine that would give expression to Catholic public opinion in the Colony on all subjects of Catholic interest, as well as keep the community as a whole of all matters of public concern throughout the world, the Right Reverend Bishop D. Pozzoni, Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong, has given his approbation to the starting of a monthly magazine for his vicariate, which will be called *The Rock*. Price 20 cents a copy—yearly subscription \$2.50 post free. The first issue will appear on the 1st October, and the succeeding issues in the first week of every ensuing month.

The magazine will be issued in the interest of the entire Catholic community, irrespective of class, or nationality, and not in that of any one particular institution, class, or body, and it is therefore confidently expected that this new venture will meet with the cordial support of every Catholic in Hongkong. The magazine is being issued under the auspices of the Catholic Union and Catholic Men's Clubs, and a strong Committee has been formed to supervise its publication and distribution, which His Lordship is confident will ensure its success. Lieut. Col. F. J. Bowman, who has had previous experience in this field of work, will act as editor, and writers of proved ability and experience have already expressed a willingness to contribute. Educational interests will be promoted in every way and it is intended to ask for contributions from the Convents and St. Joseph's College where much latent talent exists. No fear is entertained of a lack of material to provide reading of a wide and varied nature.

THEATRICALS.

THE WARING COMPANY.

The following regarding the H. B. Waring Company, which is later to visit the Far East (and presumably Hongkong) is from a Bombay paper:

"At last the Waring Company have opened in Bombay. Theatre-goers have waited for them for some time, but they were well worth waiting for. Mr. Waring has brought out a number of very talented artists, all of whom have made good reputations for themselves before coming to India. It is literally an all-star cast, not a company that contains no more than two good artists backed up by a collection of "second-best," as is so often the case with touring companies. Mr. Charles Quartermaine is a distinguished actor of wide experience, who abandoned his profession to serve his country during the war. Miss Jeanette Sherwin has played in many famous London productions, including "Sacred and Profane Love" by Arnold Bennett, which ran for so long at Aldwych Theatre last year. Similar details could be given of the rest of the company, whilst Mr. Waring himself, who is well known in India, is an actor of no mean ability.

The company have had wonderful receptions at Simla, (where the Viceroy entertained them all to dinner) Calcutta and Mussoorie. The performances of "The Choice" and "Mr. Pim Passes By" at the Excelsior Theatre here have been received with enthusiasm. Apart from the good acting, it is probable that one of the reasons for this series of successes is the fact that typical English plays are being presented. The two mentioned above are quite modern for instance, and thus help to keep sojourners in a distant country abreast of the thoughts and ideas embodied in the drama at home. The repertoire of the Waring Company is not confined to modern plays. It embraces plays as widely different as "The Gipsies to Conquer," "Romeo and Juliet," and the "Merchant of Venice." Mr. Waring says that while he has very naturally got to be a business man, business is not the sole aim and object of his existence. He is giving artistic productions in an artistic manner, and is endeavouring quietly to improve the quality of the drama in India.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES

Pork Sausages

Beef "

Liver "

Bologna "

Brawn "

Made daily

TO-DAY'S SPECIALITY

Oxford Sausage

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE
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THE CHANGING MIDDLE CLASS.

IDEAS THAT ARE KILLING SNOBBERY.

People who ought to know better are continually worrying themselves grey about the National Birth-Rate Commission, writes R. B. Ince in the *Daily Mirror*.

They say that the report of the Commission is most unsatisfactory, especially as regards the middle class. The middle class—if we are to trust the Commission—is doomed.

Taxation, fixed incomes and high prices constitute the dragon that is going to swallow the middle class, which, say the Jeremiahs, forms the backbone of the country. No doubt that is true. Our great men have nearly all sprung from the middle class. And those who didn't joined the middle class immediately on becoming great.

Look at literature: Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson, Shakespeare, Milton. At science: Darwin, Kelvin, Faraday, Newton, Huxley. All middle-class men. And the same is true of art and commerce.

Therefore, argue the Jeremiahs, our country is in danger. The middle class is passing and with its demise will pass our supremacy of intellect. A terrible picture to contemplate.

But there is no need to contemplate it, because it is not true. That time will never arrive. The middle class will never disappear, until the upper, the lower and all the other classes have disappeared.

What is happening is that the constituents which go to form the middle class are changing.

THE GUILT OF SNOBBERY.

Those who shake their heads over the declining birth-rate talk as though the middle class were a distinct caste holding aloof from all other classes. This is not the case.

It is true that the middle class has hitherto been far too exclusive. Probably it is more guilty of snobbishness than any other. Look at the attitude of the majority of middle-class parents towards their children. The expensive conventional middle-class education unfitted their sons for any employment except the professions or the civil service.

The son of a middle-class father becomes a barrister. He gets few briefs unless he is exceptionally brilliant, and his life is spent in quite unnecessary impecuniosity. But suggest to that father that his son had far better have been apprenticed to a linen draper or a haberdasher and he will stare.

The sons of middle-class parents have found the struggle of life far harder than it need have been owing to the innate snobbishness of their class. They have been brought up in the belief that trade—unless conducted on a very large scale—is an occupation unworthy of a gentleman.

A PLEASANT PROSPECT.

This attitude would have been quite enough to cause the gradual decay and demise of the middle class. But it is not going to decay. It is going to rise, phoenix-like, from its ashes.

Already this is happening. New blood is being infused into

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in ANY OTHER CURRENCY.

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ANOTHER PRECIOUS LITTLE LIFE SAVED.

HOW BABY'S OWN TABLETS
SAFEGUARDED THE CHILDREN
AGAINST SUMMER ILLS.

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time, and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness.

The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, in the house feels safe. The occasional use of these Tablets prevents stomach bowel troubles, and if sickness comes suddenly they help bring the little one through. Mrs. John N. Pringle, Forest Falls, Ontario, Canada, writes:—"I think I can thank Baby's Own Tablets for my baby's life. He was badly constipated, but after giving him the Tablets they relieved him almost at once. I also find them good when he is at all restless and I cannot say too much in their favour."

Baby's Own Tablets make teething easy, are a positively harmless remedy for simple fever, indigestion, colic, constipation, diarrhoea and worms. Obtainable from druggists, also, post free, 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

The middle class from above and below. And as a direct result new values will be incorporated into the middle class view of life.

The middle class of to-morrow bids fair to be better than the middle class of to-day. The lawyer's son will not find himself tied down to one of the three professions.

He will be free to turn his hand to whatever employment he fancies. He will laugh at the silly conventions of his forebears which labelled this job gentlemanly and that undignified. He will become a cook if he wants to, and make money at it, and yet remain in the class in which he was born.

And the dwindling birth-rate? In these days will be no Jeremiah to worry about it. For the Jeremiahs are recruited from the failures of the middle class.

NOTICES.

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TEL. 692

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LONDON MADE

BY

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— ALSO IN —

ASH, CHERRY, VINE

BOX, ETC.

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ALL WOOL RUGS, ETC. ETC.

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Sirdir Lime Juice Cordial

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CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

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BETTER SOUP & PUDDINGS

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OF

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 Steamers From Hongkong Due Vancouver

Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Monteagle	Oct. 25	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Russia	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Monteagle	Dec. 31	Jan. 24
Empress of Asia	Jan. 13	Jan. 31
Empress of Japan	Jan. 19	Feb. 9
Empress of Russia	Feb. 10	Feb. 28
Empress of Asia		

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to, and as far in advance as possible, their departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as reported as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by letter or cable for all passengers to Europe. Frequent sailings from Montreal to Liverpool, London and other ports. Passage tickets containing all such reservations will be issued here.

For fares and other information please apply to
HONGKONG OFFICE,
 Telephone 122. Cable Address: CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
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OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA"
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TELEPHONE 141.

Cable Address "SOLANO."

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
NEW YORK VIA VANCOUVER.

STREAMERS.

SAILING DATE.

"MELVILLE DOLLAR" ... OCT. 15TH VIA PANAMA.
 "HAROLD DOLLAR" ... OCT. 25TH VIA PANAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

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For particulars for freight apply to:-

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TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR

792

SAN FRANCISCO.
 U.S.S.B.

"WEST HEPBURN"

Sailing about October 6th.

"WEST IRA"

Sailing on October 15th.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

TEL. 795 & 792

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3rd Floor.

HONGKONG SINGAPORE



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SOURABAYA

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TO AND FROM

THE ABOVE NAMED PORTS

NEXT SAILING

U.S.S.B. "LAKE FARRAR"

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Operated on behalf of U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet Corporation. Through B/L issued to any port or common point destination in America or Canada.

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TEL. 792

RAY E. GUNN Gen. P. O. Bldg.

795

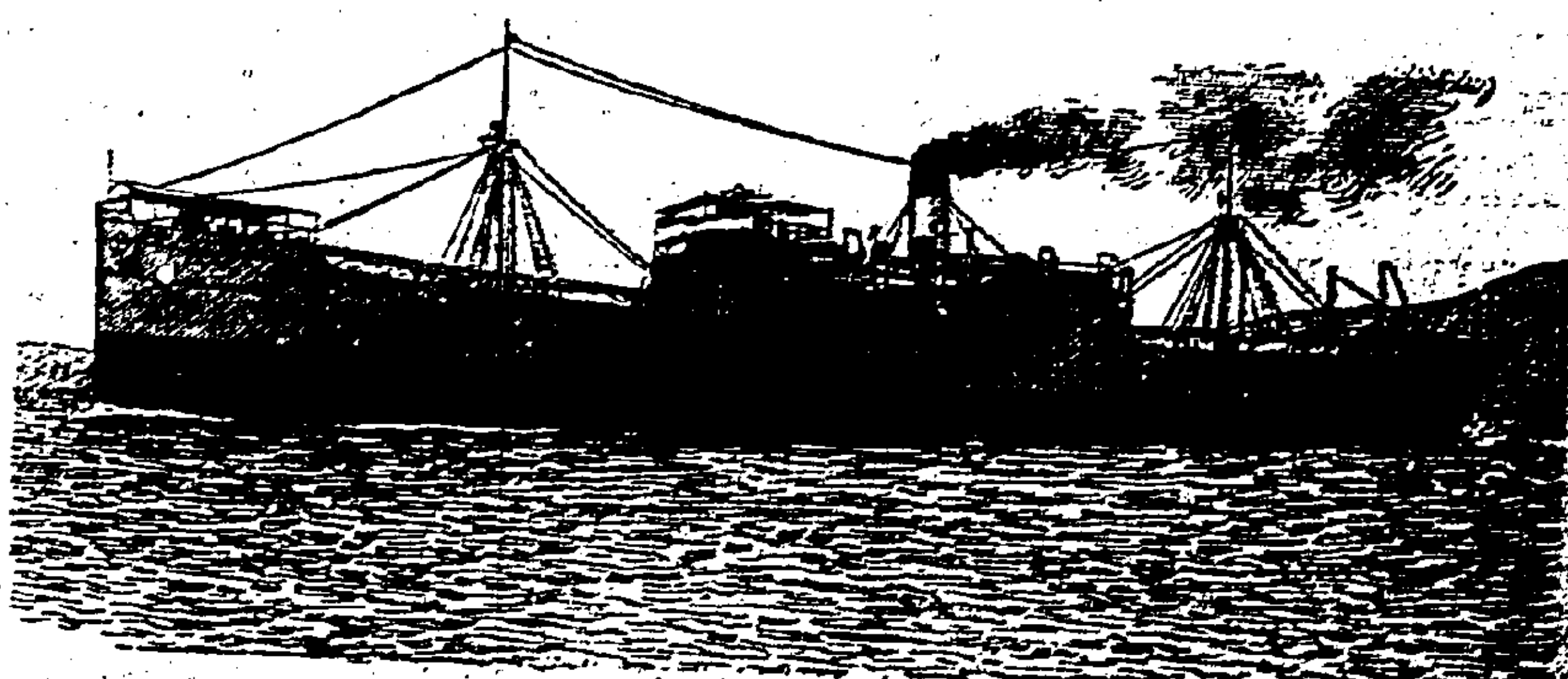
Manager.

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R. DE DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A. LOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG

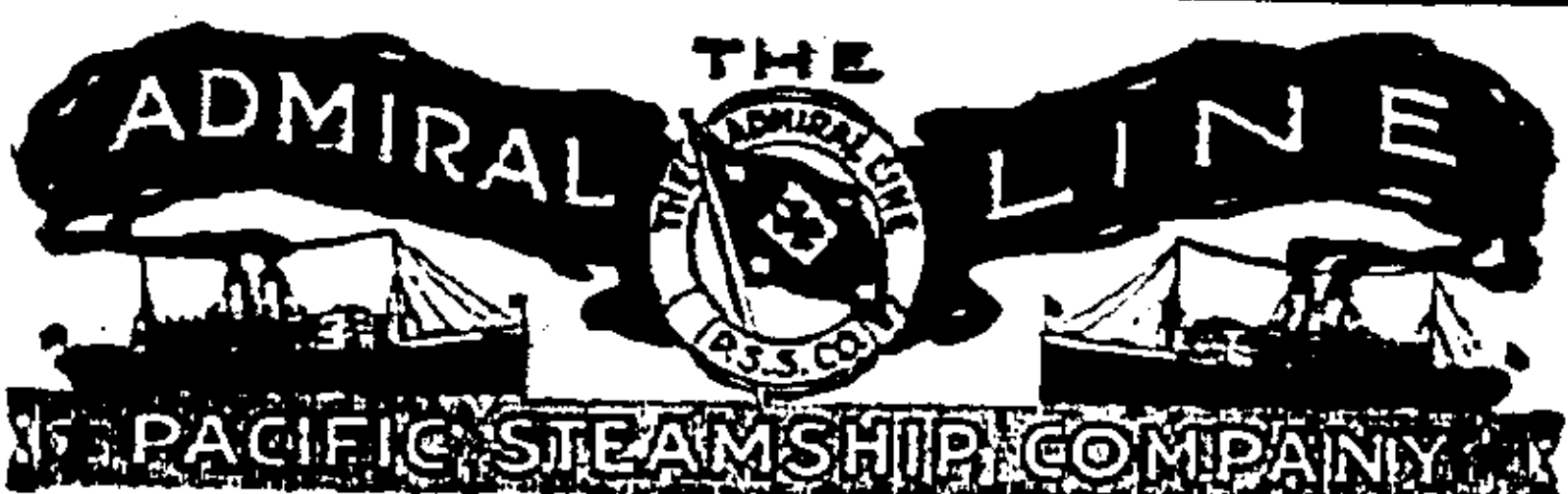
SAILING DATES.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Van Wazer J.O.J.I.	Sept. 23
West Humber S. & D.	Sept. 23
Korea M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
Katori M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
Chihchung S. & D.	Sept. 23
Edicta P. S. T. Co.	Sept. 23
Changsha B. & S.	Sept. 23
Hungaria D. & Co.	Sept. 23
Tokori M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
Tamba M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
C of Dunkirk B. I.	Sept. 23
Tyndarus B. & S.	Sept. 23
St Albans P. & O.	Sept. 23
W. Hepburn R. D. Co.	Sept. 23
Eurypylus B. & S.	Sept. 23
Nankin P. & O.	Sept. 23
Tajima M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
Baam M. J. C. J. L.	Sept. 23
Stentor B. & S.	Sept. 23
Harold D. R. D. Co.	Sept. 23
Maduan B. & S.	Sept. 23
Titan F. W. & Co.	Sept. 23
Morioka M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
Halitus B. & S.	Sept. 23
Vinita L. A. Co.	Sept. 23
E. Trader S. & D.	Sept. 23
Eldena P. S. Co.	Sept. 23
Malville D. R. D. Co.	Sept. 23
Matoppe B. I.	Sept. 23
West Ira R. D. Co.	Sept. 23
Nile F. W. Co.	Sept. 23
Tosa M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
Mishima M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
Paleus B. & S.	Sept. 23
Nikko M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
Tancer B. & S.	Sept. 23
E. of Russia C.P.O. S.	Sept. 23
Kesmun B. & S.	Sept. 23
Wakasa M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
Tydeus B. I.	Sept. 23
Monteagle C.P.O. S.	Sept. 23
Tenyo M. T. K. K.	Sept. 23
Dakar M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
Eldridge A. L.	Sept. 23
Jason B. & S.	Sept. 23
Eastern P. & O.	Sept. 23
Tetrasias B. & S.	Sept. 23
W. Hixton L. A. Co.	Sept. 23
Nile C. M. Co.	Sept. 23
W. Hargrave A. L.	Sept. 23
Ixion B. & S.	Sept. 23
C. of Naples B. I.	Sept. 23
Toyama M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
Aki M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
Shinyo M. T. K. K.	Sept. 23
Atreus B. & S.	Sept. 23
China C. M. Co.	Sept. 23
Fushimi M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Hunan B. & S.	Sept. 23
Luchow B. & S.	Sept. 23
Szechuen B. & S.	Sept. 23
Kirin M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
Loksang J. M. Co.	Sept. 23
Kitano M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
Tungshing J. M. Co.	Sept. 23
Yatshing J. M. Co.	Sept. 23
Haiyang J. C. J. L.	Sept. 23
Sinkiang B. & S.	Sept. 23
Kueichow B. & S.	Sept. 23
Cheongshing J. M. Co.	Sept. 23
Haiching D. L. Co.	Sept. 23
Choysang J. M. Co.	Sept. 23
Loongsang J. M. Co.	Sept. 23
Chenan B. & S.	Sept. 23
Pookang J. M. Co.	Sept. 23
Haihong D. L. Co.	Sept. 23
Yatorfa M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
Suiyang B. & S.	Sept. 23
Chusan B. & S.	Sept. 23
Tomura M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
Kamakwa M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
E. Crown S. & D.	Sept. 23
Aki M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
Hokuto M. D. & Co.	Sept. 23



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For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
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"ICORUM" ... About Oct. 6th.

"ELDRIDGE" ... Oct. 25th.

For PORTLAND direct.
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ABOUT OCTOBER 15TH.

S.S. "CITY OF JOLIET"

ABOUT NOVEMBER 15TH.

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.
 VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
 "THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS. TONS. LEAVE HONGKONG.

KOREA MARU 20,000 Sept. 30th.

SIBERIA MARU 20,000 Oct. 12th.

TENYO MARU 22,000 Oct. 23th.

SHINYO MARU 22,000 Nov. 23rd.

PERSIA MARU 9,000 Dec. 2nd.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO.

MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

STEAMERS. TONS. LEAVE HONGKONG.

SEIYO MARU 14,000 Nov. 9th.

KIYO MARU 17,200 Jan. 10th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight, and sailing apply to:-

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

Oct. 31st. Nov. 6th. Dec. 4th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

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 COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. NEW YORK.

Operating Baltimore via Panama Service to the Far East.

TO MANILA & SINGAPORE.

"WEST HENSHAW" 29th September.

To SAN FRANCISCO & SEATTLE.

"WEST HIMROD" 30th September.

To CUBA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

"CHIPCHUNG'S" 30th September.

To SAN FRANCISCO.

"EASTERN TRADER" 14th October.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian

Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE:-1st floor Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3008.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

For New York.

"CELTIC PRINCE" VIA PANAMA CANAL, on or about 10th Oct.

Steamers proceed VIA SUZEE CANAL OR PANAMA CANAL at Owners option.

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SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

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P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, AFAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MADAGASCAR, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
NANKIN	6,900	8th Oct.	M'las, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	7,000	27 Sept. 1 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Oct.	M'bourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
EASTERN	4,000	1st Nov.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

DUNERA	5,400	3rd Oct. noon	Shanghai only.
TORILLA	5,200	3rd Oct.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Mustering not more than 25 lbs. X 2 X 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

12, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU ... Thursday, 30th Sept., at 11 a.m.

TAJIMA MARU (Omitting Shanghai) Thurs. 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

TOYAMA MARU ... Monday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 4th Oct., at noon.

MISHIMA MARU ... Monday, 15th Oct., at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Suez.

DAKAR MARU ... Friday, 23rd October.

MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL via S'pore, C'bo, Suez & Port Said.

KITTORI MARU ... Sunday, 3rd October.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Nov., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez, Tuesday, 12th October.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

TOSA MARU ... Sailing from Singapore 17th October.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

YETOROFU MARU ... Tuesday, 5th October.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TOMIURA MARU ... Thursday, 7th October.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 16th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KIRIN MARU ... Tuesday, 25th September.

KITANO MARU ... Wednesday, 29th Sept., at 11 a.m.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Saturday, 9th October.

Further information apply to **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	To
Haiyang	Java	in port	2nd Oct.	Java.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING**JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.**

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	To
		at about	at about	

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**STEAMSHIP SERVICES.**

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON

via Suez or Panama canal at owner's option.

S.S. "AFRICA"

Sailing on the 2nd October.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE"

Sailing about middle November.

LYDD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "AFRICA" Sailing about 6th October.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports, via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 3rd October.

S.S. "AFRICA" Sailing about 7th November.

Passengers Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agent

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN, S.S. "HOKUTOMI" sailing on or about 19th Oct.

S.S. "BORNEO M." sailing on or about 30th Oct.

For JAVA, S.S. "SAMARANG M." sailing on or about 10th Oct.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIEN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific, also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for South African Ports, with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	25th Sept.	1st Oct.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sailing
LONDON	"MATOPPO"	15th October.
LONDON	"CITY OF NAPLES"	15th November.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers:

HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Due Inwards	About	Sailing	About
S.S. VINTA	Oct. 10	S.S. VINTA	Oct. 13
S.S. WEST HIXTON	Nov. 1	S.S. WEST HIXTON	Nov. 4
S.S. WEST MONTOP	Dec. 1	S.S. WEST MONTOP	Dec. 4

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS. No transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Saltlake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

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Prince's Building, Charter Road.

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CHAS. E. RICH'DSON.

AMILS, SINGAPORE.

General Agent for South China.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksan	Wed., 29th Sept. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI & S'pore	Tungshing	Thurs., 30th Sept. at d'light.
KOBE	Yalshing	Thurs., 30th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & N'po	Choysang	Fri., 1st Oct. at d'light.
NEWCHOW & Tsin	Cheongshing	Fri., 1st Oct. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 1st Oct. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Sat., 2nd Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo; calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about 2nd Oct. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
NEWCHOW	Hunan	29th Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	30th Sept. at noon.
WWEI, C'FOO & TIENTSIN	Kueichow	1st Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	3rd Oct. at d'light.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	5th Oct. at 10 a.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Suiyang	5th Oct. at 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Huichow	6th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunking	7th Oct. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly) taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'pore. For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong Sept. 23, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailong	J. B. Thomson	TUES., 23rd Sept. at 2 p.m.
Hailong	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 1st Oct. at 2 p.m.
Hailong	W. C. Pasmore	TUES., 5th Oct. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & Atlas Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong	via Suez	5th Oct.
"CITY OF DUNKIRK"	via Suez	10th Nov.
"TYDEUS"	via Panama	3rd Dec.
"CITY OF ADELA"	via Suez	20th Dec.
"HOKKO"	via Suez	

Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal (at owner's option).

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON

REISS & CO., CANTON.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 11th Aug. and is expected here on the 29th September.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE, left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai on the 18th Sept. and is due here on or about the 15th October.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAJIMA M. (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki & Shanghai on the 21st September, and is expected here on the 1st Oct.

The s.s. MATTAWA, arrived at Shanghai, on 23rd September, leaves there 25th September, and is due at Manila on 29th Sept. at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. SIBERIA M. arrived at Yokohama, on the 21st instant, and sails 24th instant in accordance with schedule, being due at Hongkong October 1st.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN, arrived at Yokohama on 23rd September, left there 23rd September, and is due at Vancouver on 5th October.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 23rd Sept. and is expected here on the 28th Sept.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMBA M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai, on the 24th September, and is expected here on the 3rd Oct.

The s.s. KEEMUN (Blue Funnel Line) left Singapore on 24th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 29th inst.

The s.s. MATTAWA arrived at Shanghai, on 23rd September left there 25th Sept. and is due at Manila, on 30th Sept. at noon.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAJIMA M. (American Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 27th Sept. and is expected here on the 30th September.

The Robert Dollar Company's U. S. S. B. WEST IRA, (San Francisco Line) left San Francisco on September 15th, and is due in Hongkong October 16th.

The Robert Dollar Company's U. S. S. B. WEST HEBURN (San Francisco Line) left San Francisco on Sept. 2nd, and is due in Hongkong October 6th.

The Robert Dollar Company's U. S. S. B. LAKE FARRAR (Coast Service) left Singapore on Sept. 24th, and is due in Hongkong Oct. 5th. She is calling at Saigon.

The P. & O. s.s. DUNERA, left Singapore for this port on the 27th instant; at noon, and is due here on the 2nd October at about 6 p.m.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA, arrived at Nagasaki on 27th September, leaves there 28th September at noon, and is due at Kobe on 29th September at noon.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening and closing Rate on Page 11.)

SELLING.

T/T	4/3
Demand	4/3 1/2
30 d/s	4/3 1/4
60 d/s	4/3 1/2
4 m/s	4/3 1/4
T/T Shanghai	184
T/T Singapore	184
T/T Japan	145
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	74 1/4
& New York	74 1/4
T/T Batavia	227 1/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	11.00
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	4/5 1/4
4 m/s D/P	4/5 1/4
6 m/s L/C	4/5
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	4/5 1/4
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	76 1/4
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	11.80
6 m/s France	11.80
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	77 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	

CAMERA NEWS



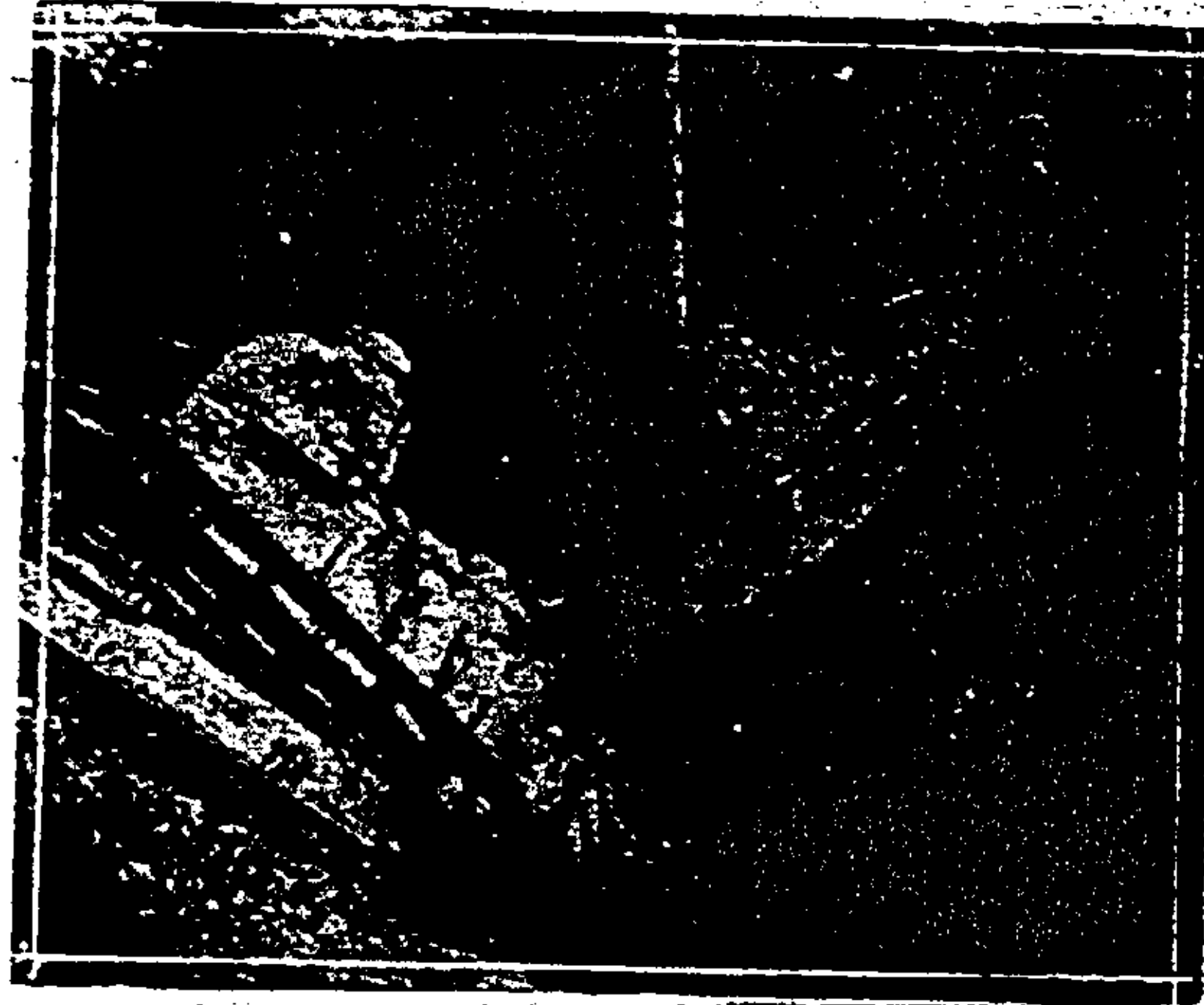
JACK DEMPSEY.

Latest photo of Dempsey, snapped whilst in training.



IN LONDONDERRY.

Troops behind a barricade in Londonderry, clearing buildings occupied by snipers.



THE LATEST THING IN RACES.

A tank race, the first of its kind ever held, took place recently in Satory, near Versailles, France. The race was of the cross-country variety in which nine teams of three tanks each, took part.



ONLY WOMAN COXSWAIN IN AMERICA.

Miss Anna Q. Nilsson, who was noted as Sweden's foremost woman athlete, was recently appointed coxswain of the famous Nonpareil Rowing Club Four, of New York City. She is the only woman in America holding that position.



A FAMILY GROUP.

Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican nominee for President, his wife and his father.



BLOCK SHIPS PRESENTED TO BELGIUM.

The four British battleships which were used with such good effect at Zeebrugge, have been presented to Belgium as a free gift. The vessels are the Vindictive, the Intrepid, the Iphigenia and the Thetis. Photo shows the Intrepid with the steel girders on the bows which the Germans fitted in their attempt to raise this and the other ships.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.

That's No Place for Tom.

BY ALLMAN.



NOTICES

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Established America 1841 Europe 1891.

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MONTVIDEO
NAPLES
NICE
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PARIS
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In Process of Organization.

ALEXANDRIA CAIRO WARSAW
ATHENS HAVANASHIPPING AND BANKING CORRESPONDENTS AT ALL
PRINCIPAL CITIES AND PORTS OF THE
COMMERCIAL WORLD.

OUR FACILITIES INCLUDE:—

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Advice on Packing, Shipping Routes, Foreign Customs
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Credit Information, Market and Trade Reports.
Financing of Imports and Exports.
Issuance of Drafts, Money Orders, Travelers' Cheques, and
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Mail and Cable Payments effected.
Commercial, Time and Savings Deposits received in local
currency, Pounds Sterling, United States Dollars,
Francs, Pesos, Taels and Yen currencies.
YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED.

C. H. BENSON,
MANAGER.
Hongkong.

LAND IN SHANGHAI

A LULL IN PURCHASES

A few months ago (says the N. C. Daily News) we noted that a considerable amount of land was being purchased in Shanghai, partly for the erection of mills and partly in a speculative spirit. To-day a certain amount of this land is again coming into the market, and at prices very nearly the same as were paid half a year ago.

The boom in land, which had been largely supported by Japanese purchases, more or less came to an end when the financial slump took place in Japan. Japanese in Shanghai were in many instances hard hit by the depression, as affecting their head offices or connections in Japan, and accordingly they were unable to develop the land purchased here. In a number of cases they have actually closed their businesses or reduced their staffs locally, and in consequence have placed on the market a certain amount of the land they had previously purchased. So far as can be learned, however, it is not being sold at a loss, although as stated, some holders have sold lots at the same price as they paid for them several months back.

PROFITING IN RENTS.

While on the subject of property it is worth noting that profiteering in sub-tenancies seems to continue unabated. Probably to-day the practice of paying a premium to the tenant for the reversion of his lease has been discontinued, but the tenant is carrying on profiteering in another form. The business of obtaining a premium for a sub-lease has been largely curtailed by a refusal of landlords to make transfers, and it is satisfactory to note that the majority of house owners are now endeavouring to curb the abuse, which has succeeded to it.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

OPPOSITION FROM AMERICANS.

Washington, September 16.—Opposition to the Philippines to independence for the islands, comes from American residents, according to a statement given out by the Philippine Press Bureau, from Mr. John Burke, treasurer of the United States, who has just returned from the Philippine Islands, having been a member of the congressional party which visited the Far East. In his statement, Mr. Burke said:

"The Filipino claim they are capable of self-government. The American residents are much opposed to independence. They claim that the people are not yet fitted for self-government, that the rank and file do not want it and that the matter is being agitated by a few ambitious men desiring the presidency. From my observation I believe there is a strong sentiment among the people for independence, and the argument that a few ambitious men want to obtain the presidency of the Philippines, does not appeal to me, because men throughout United States want to be president. I was agreeably surprised at the progress made in the Philippine Islands since American occupation."

the sale of furniture at exorbitant rates—as a condition to obtaining the sub-lease—the following. In the case of a comparatively small house, the lease of which it was desired to transfer, the landlord learned that a sum of \$300 was demanded for the furniture. He refused to allow the transfer until a valuation of the furniture had been made by an independent firm. This was done, and instead of \$300, it came to only \$300. In another instance it is said that for a house of two rooms, the rent of which was only \$13, the furniture, which included a piano, was valued at \$15,000 by the tenant who was negotiating a sub-lease.

Fortunately the best class of landlords in Shanghai are taking this matter in hand, and it is hoped that by the strict application of the principle we have mentioned, the evil will be curbed.

TESTS FOR PURE FOOD.

HOW TO DETECT ADULTERATION.

The scarcity of some food articles and the high price of all has put a premium on adulteration. But there are some simple tests for the principal foodstuffs, which every housewife without the slightest knowledge of chemistry, says *Everyday Science*, can conduct in her own kitchen to satisfy herself that she is neither being "done" nor risking the health of her household.

It is somewhat difficult to adulterate sugar in any way, but it is nevertheless done. A very simple and effective test is to prepare a solution of the sugar by boiling a few teaspoonfuls with water, and then place it in a thin, clear glass. If you can read through the glass and the liquid, the sugar must be pure. If the solution is too cloudy for the print to be read, the housewife can feel sure that she has obtained adulterated sugar.

If bread containing alum is treated with ammonia carbonate (this chemical can be obtained from any chemist) it will develop a very dark colour. If the bread is pure and made from good flour it will maintain its original whiteness when treated in this way.

Dye-stuffs in tea-leaves can be very easily discovered by a most simple test. A few of the leaves are placed in the folds of a clean cloth and rubbed vigorously between the hands for a minute or so. If the cloth is stained you can be sure that the tea has been heavily dyed. Pure tea will leave very little discoloration upon a clean cloth when rubbed in this way.

An equally simple test can be made to determine the purity of coffee. It is only necessary to place a little of the ground coffee upon the surface of water contained in a drinking-glass. If the coffee grain or once sink to the bottom of the glass it is a sure indication that the coffee is seriously adulterated. On the other hand, if the grains persist on floating on the surface of the water, it is an indication that the coffee is pure and wholesome. In conducting this test the coffee should be placed on the surface of the water very carefully, a few grains at a time.

Milk is open to easy adulteration. If you suspect your supply of being watered, put one drop of formalin in a quart of an ounce of the milk, and then add a quarter of an ounce of pure sulphuric acid. If a blue colouration develops the milk contains a considerable quantity of water. The formalin and sulphuric acid used in this test can be purchased from any chemist for a few pence.

A very reliable and simple test for butter is to place a little in a spoon and heat it for a few minutes over a candle or alcohol lamp flame. If the butter boils quietly with little bubbles rising to the surface it can be used without fear. If it splutters and crackles furiously when subjected to gentle heat it contains an impurity of some sort. Another elementary test for butter can be carried out by melting a portion of it in a small glass receptacle or test-tube. Pure butter will be clear when melted. Artificial butter or heavily adulterated butter will produce an impure or cloudy liquid.

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THEM

JEST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive food for Infants which keeps good in quality during Hot Weather; (2) LACTOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the foods of Infants and Dyspeptics; (3) MILFORD-MCGRATH FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days; and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECES MAGIC and CINDERELLA SOAPS for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
THU FUNG TAI & CO.
43 Cornhill Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 1239.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Dashkoff, from Vladivostok.
Fockasgloong, from Shanghai.
Tokanghang, from Shanghai.
Yutai, from Shanghai.
Brandenburg, Iurkwoi, from Vladivostok.
Negimkwo, from Amor.
265, from Shanghai.
Knabex, from Shanghai.
Tamtsan Causeway Bay, from Shanghai.

N. LUND,
Agt. Superintendent.
Hongkong, Sept. 23, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Daisy, from London.
Kavarana, from Bombay.

M. E. F. AIREY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, Sept. 23, 1920.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on Sept. 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
Victoria	122.5	1,200,000
Queen's	122.5	1,200,000
Prince of Wales	122.5	1,200,000
St. James	122.5	1,200,000
St. George	122.5	1,200,000
St. Andrew	122.5	1,200,000
St. David	122.5	1,200,000
St. Elizabeth	122.5	1,200,000
St. John	122.5	1,200,000
St. Mary	122.5	1,200,000
St. Peter	122.5	1,200,000
St. Paul	122.5	1,200,000
St. Thomas	122.5	1,200,000
St. Vincent	122.5	1,200,000
St. George	122.5	1,200,000
St. Andrew	122.5	1,200,000
St. David	122.5	1,200,000
St. Elizabeth	122.5	1,200,000
St. John	122.5	1,200,000
St. Mary	122.5	1,200,000
St. Peter	122.5	1,200,000
St. Paul	122.5	1,200,000
St. Thomas	122.5	1,200,000
St. Vincent	122.5	1,200,000

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
Victoria	122.5	1,200,000
Queen's	122.5	1,200,000
Prince of Wales	122.5	1,200,000
St. James	122.5	1,200,000
St. George	122.5	1,200,000
St. Andrew	122.5	1,200,000
St. David	122.5	1,200,000
St. Elizabeth	122.5	1,200,000
St. John	122.5	1,200,000
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St. George	122.5	1,200,000
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St. David	122.5	1,200,000
St. Elizabeth	122.5	1,200,000
St. John	122.5	1,200,000
St. Mary	122.5	1,200,000
St. Peter	122.5	1,200,000
St. Paul	122.5	1,200,000
St. Thomas	122.5	1,200,000
St. Vincent	122.5	1,200,000

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
Victoria	122.5	1,200,000
Queen's	122.5	1,200,000
Prince of Wales	122.5	1,200,000
St. James	122.5	1,200,000
St. George	122.5	1,200,000
St. Andrew	122.5	1,200,000
St. David	122.5	1,200,000
St. Elizabeth	122.5	1,200,000
St. John	122.5	1,200,000
St. Mary	122.5	1,200,000
St. Peter	122.5	1,200,000
St. Paul	122.5	1,200,000
St. Thomas	122.5	1,200,000
St. Vincent	122.5	1,200,000
St. George	122.5	1,200,000
St. Andrew	122.5	1,200,000
St. David	122.5	1,200,000
St. Elizabeth	122.5	1,200,000
St. John	122.5	1,200,000
St. Mary	122.5	1,200,000
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St. Thomas	122.5	1,200,000
St. Vincent	122.5	1,200,000

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
Victoria	122.5	1,200,000
Queen's	122.5	1,200,000
Prince of Wales	122.5	1,200,000
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St. Mary	122.5	1,200,000
St. Peter	122.5	1,200,000
St. Paul	122.5	1,200,000
St. Thomas	122.5	1,200,000
St. Vincent	122.5	1,200,000

A. H. ROLLINGSWORTH.

Water Administrator.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

From	To	Time
1.00	1.30	1.00
1.30	2.00	1.30
2.00	2.30	2.00
2.30	3.00	2.30
3.00	3.30	3.00
3.30	4.00	3.30
4.00	4.30	4.00
4.30	5.00	4.30
5.00	5.30	5.00
5.30	6.00	5.30

NIGHT CARS.

1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.

NIGHT CARS.

1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION (AN AMERICAN BANK)

CAPITAL: U.S. \$4,000,000.
SURPLUS & UNDIVIDED PROFITS: U.S. \$1,439,000.

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N. E. Mullen,
Acting Manager.

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Paid up Capital: 12,379,300.00
Reserve Funds: 3,197,400.00

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HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21 Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

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For 3 months 3% per annum
For 6 months 4% per annum
For 12 months 5% per annum

TSUYEE PEI

Manager.

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Reserve Fund: 200,000.00
Undivided Profits over \$400,000.

Directors.

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For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

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Bankers Branch: Bankers' Concession.

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Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%, respectively.

J. USING LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

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A French Remedy for all Irrregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, no matter how healthy they may be, for the reason a timely dose may be administered, thereby restoring regularity, and thus securing perfect health.

At Chemists and Dispensing Druggists throughout the World, or sent free by Post, in the following Packages:—
Box of 12 Pills, 1/6; Box of 24 Pills, 2/6; Box of 48 Pills, 4/6.

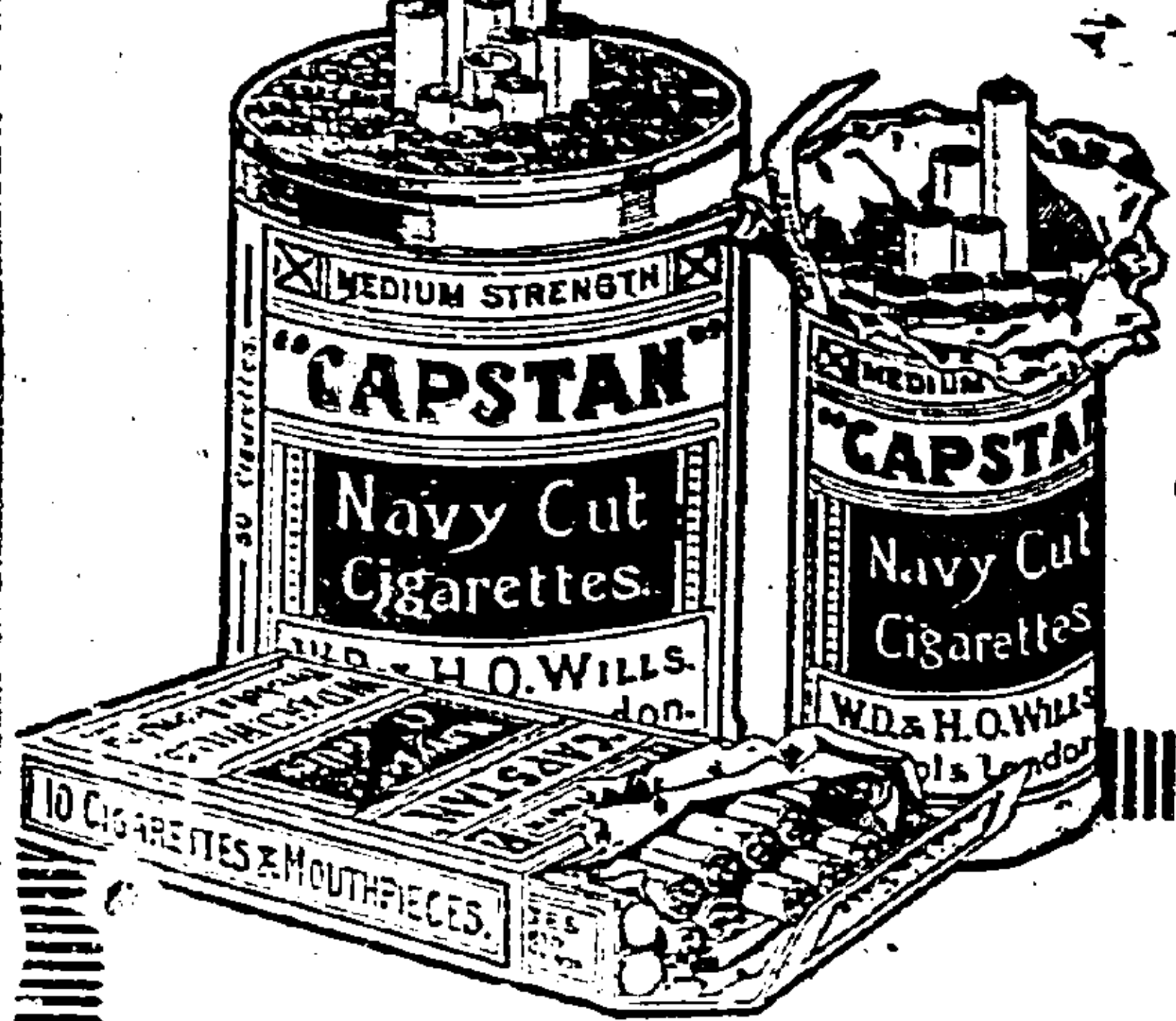
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
THU FUNG TAI & CO.
43 Cornhill Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 1239.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS' BANK LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, Queen's Road Central.
BRANCHES: 11, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong; 11, Queen's Road Central, Shanghai; 11, Queen's Road Central, Canton; 11, Queen's Road Central, Hankow; 11, Queen's Road Central, Peking; 11, Queen's Road Central, Tientsin; 11, Queen's Road Central, Harbin; 11, Queen's Road Central, Manchuria; 11, Queen's Road Central, Korea; 11, Queen's Road Central, Japan; 11, Queen's Road Central, India; 11, Queen's Road Central, Ceylon; 11, Queen's Road Central, Australia; 11, Queen's Road Central, New Zealand; 11, Queen's Road Central, South Africa; 11, Queen's Road Central, Egypt; 11, Queen's Road Central, Persia; 11, Queen's Road Central, Mesopotamia; 11, Queen's Road Central, Arabia; 11, Queen's Road Central, Turkey; 11, Queen's Road Central, Greece; 11, Queen's Road Central, Italy; 11, Queen's Road Central, France; 11, Queen's Road Central, Germany; 11, Queen's Road Central, Austria; 11, Queen's Road Central, Hungary; 11, Queen's Road Central, Poland; 11, Queen's Road Central, Russia; 11, Queen's Road Central, Sweden; 11, Queen's Road Central, Norway; 11, Queen's Road Central, Denmark; 11, Queen's Road Central, Finland; 11, Queen's Road Central, Iceland; 11, Queen's Road Central, Faroe Islands; 11, Queen's Road Central, Azores; 11, Queen's Road Central, Madeira; 11, Queen's Road Central, Canary Islands; 11, Queen's Road Central, Cape Verde Islands; 11, Queen's Road Central, Senegal; 11, Queen's Road Central, Gambia; 11, Queen's Road Central, Guinea; 11, Queen's Road Central, Sierra Leone; 11, Queen's Road Central, Liberia; 11, Queen's Road Central, Ivory Coast; 11, Queen's Road Central, Upper Volta; 11, Queen's Road Central, Niger; 11, Queen's Road Central, Chad; 11, Queen's Road Central, Cameroon; 11, Queen's Road Central, Gabon; 11, Queen's Road Central, Congo; 11, Queen's Road Central, Zaire; 11, Queen's Road Central, Angola; 11, Queen's Road Central, Namibia; 11, Queen's Road

NOTICES.

"CAPSTAN"



Navy Cut Cigarettes

"CAPSTAN" Tobacco for the Pipe

Sold in Packets of 10 & 20 (cigarettes & in Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

ALSO

MAGNUMS

in Air-tight Tins of 50's.

Obtainable at all Stores.

This advertisement is used by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock is interrupted.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Europe (via Negapatam)—Per HONG WAN I. 29th Sept.
Japan and Shanghai—Per TAJIMA M. 30th Sept.
Straits—Per DUNERA 2nd Oct.
U.S.A. and Shanghai—Per SIBERIA M. 3rd Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Swatow, Shanghai & North China—Per TUNGSHING, 5 p.m.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Hai-phong—Per NANOI 5 p.m.
Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Kobe—Per KIFANO M. 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, 30th SEPT.

Japan via Kobe—Per TAK SANG 2 p.m.
Shanghai and N. China—Per SINKIANG, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, N.O. Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada United States, Central and S. America & Europe via San Francisco—Per KOREA M. Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, C. & S. America & EUROPE via VICTORIA—Per KATORI MARU, 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, 1st OCT.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAICHING, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per CHANGSHA, Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 2nd OCT.

Saigon, Straits and Bangkok—Per UNNAN M. 9 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per CHENAN 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 3rd OCT.

Shanghai & North China—Per DUNERA, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKU, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 4th OCT.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—Per TAMBA M. Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, 5th OCT.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per CHUSAN 9 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per SUYANG, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAICHONG, 1 p.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	on date.	on date.
Barometer	29.77	29.79	29.74
Temperature	83	79	84
Humidity	61	62	63
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Wind Force	4	4	3
Weather	b	o	b
Rain	0.07	0.00	0.00
Highest open air Temperature on the 27th	85		
Lowest open air Temperature on the 28th	78		
H.K. Observatory, Sept. 23, 1920.			
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.			

WEATHER REPORT.

Sept. 27d. 12h. 30m.—Warning to Hongkong, Phulien, Manila and Coast Ports.—A typhoon within 60 miles of Lat. 20° N. Long. 127° E., moving N.N.E.

Sept. 27d. 14h. 50m.—Warning to Hongkong.—A typhoon within 60 miles of Lat. 23° N. Long. 129° E., moving N.N.E.

Sept. 28d. 12h. 15m.—Warning to Hongkong, Phulien, Manila and Coast Ports.—A typhoon within 60 miles of Lat. 1° N. Long. 113° E., moving W.

Sept. 28d. 12h. 20m.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly over Formosa and the Philippines, and decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere. The position of the typhoon in the Pacific is uncertain this morning owing to lack of returns from the Loo hoos; it is probably situated near Oshima, moving N. or N.N.E. A depression or typhoon is situated in the China Sea to the S.E. of the Maclellan Bank, probably moving W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 92.83 inches, against an average of 75.10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. & N.E. winds, fresh; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamoocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan	The same as No. 1.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.	
H.K. Observatory, Sept. 23.	

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:-

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Rise and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 41 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Hotel Launch Meets All Steamers.
Telephone 812. MRS F. E. CAMERON.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOONSACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

GRAND HOTEL DE PEKIN

PEKING, CHINA.

Tel. Address: "GRAND HOTEL" Peking. CODES: A.B.C. 5th Edition; Bentley's & Liebers.

THE ONLY HOTEL DE LUXE IN THE FAR EAST.

Afternoon dancant, daily.

Beautiful new steel and concrete fire proof building with six floors, 3 lifts; 200 rooms, each with private bath and city telephone; and a spacious roof garden overlooking the romantic Imperial Palace, the Legation Quarter, the Rockefeller Institute, and the entire city.

Unexcelled cuisine, with French chef. Banquets a specialty. Wines of the best districts of France.

Large playground for children in the park of the hotel, which is the healthiest location in the city.

THOS. COOK & SON, Headquarters, in the building.

Motor bus meets all trains.

L. M. MAILLE,
Manager.

SOLE AGENT,
MITSUBISHI KAISHA LTD.
HONGKONG

ENTERTAINMENTS.

CORONET

TO-NIGHT at 8.15 & 9.15 p.m.

JOHN GUMBERLAND

IN

"THE GAY OLD DOG,"

6 parts,
etc.

at 7.15 p.m.

FRANK KEENAN

IN

"THE MASTER MAN"

HONGKONG THEATRE

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES INC.

presents

MAY WARD

(The Dresden Doll)

in

"WHERE IS MY FATHER?"

The untold secret in seven parts.

NOTICES

MITSUBISHI SHIP
KAISHA, LTD.MITSUBISHI TRADING CO. LTD.,
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES OF
YAMAGUCHI, OGI, SUWAYAMA, KIMURA,
YOSHIMOTO, NAGO, NAGAZAKI, SATO,
SHINKEI, KANADA, KANAMADA, SIBAI,
and OTSUKA.

Agents for SAKITO COAL

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:- NAGASAKI, KANATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINGTAO, TSNANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK & SEATTLE.

Cable Address: "IWASAKI" S.

Codes:—AL, A.B.C. 5th Ed.

Western Union and Bentley.

AGENCY FOR:—THE MITSUBISHI MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

For Particulars Apply to—

S. KOMURA, Manager.

No. 14, Pedder Street Hongkong.

TIDE TABLE.

27th Sept. to 3rd Oct. 1920.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
27th	28th	29th	30th	1st	2nd
Mon. 17	2.33	2.41	Mon. 23	2.31	2.40
Tue. 18	2.16	2.21	Tue. 24	2.16	2.21
Wed. 19	2.15	2.20	Wed. 25	2.15	2.20
Thu. 20	2.14	2.19	Thu. 26	2.14	2.19
Fri. 21	2.13	2.18	Fri. 27	2.13	2.18
Sat. 22	2.12	2.17	Sat. 28	2.12	2.17
Sun. 23	2.11	2.16	Sun. 29	2.11	2.16
Mon. 24	2.10	2.15	Mon. 30	2.10	2.15
Tue. 25	2.09	2.14	Tue. 31	2.09	2.14
Wed. 26	2.08	2.13	Wed. 1st	2.08	2.13
Thu. 27	2.07	2.12	Thu. 2nd	2.07	2.12
Fri. 28	2.06	2.11	Fri. 3rd	2.06	2.11
Sat. 29	2.05	2.10	Sat. 4th	2.05	2.10
Sun. 30	2.04	2.09	Sun. 5th	2.04	2.09

in morning & afternoon.

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TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.

H.K. & S. Banks b. & sa. 62 1/2

East Asia b. 116

Marine Insurance.

Canton b. 370

North China b. 130

Union b. 182

Yangtze b. 23

Far Eastern b. 20

Fire Insurance.

China Fire b. 128

H. K. Fire b. 118

Shipping.

Douglas b. 76

H.K. Steamboat b. 23

Indos (Pref) b. 18

Indos (Def) L.R. b. 208

Shells b. 155 1/2

Perfor b. 24 1/2

Refineries.

Sogata b. & sa. 221

Malabon b. 55

Mining.

Kailash b. 110 1/2

Langkate b. 15 1/2

Shanghai Loans b. 15 1/2

Shai Explorations b. 110

Raube b. 17 1/2

Tonghai b. 15 1/2

Ural Caspian b. 15 1/2

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H.K. Wharves b. 86

K. Docks b. 153

Shai Docks b. 122

N. Engineering b. 57

Land, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrais b. 116

H.K. Hotels b. 141

H.K. Lands b. 115

H. Phreys Ket. b. 8

K'loon Lands b. 40

L. Reclamations b. 140

West Points b. 52

Cotton Mills.

Ewoa b. 560

Kung Yika b. 52 1/2

Lau Kung Mow b. 145

Orientals b. 125

Shai Cottons b. 270

Yangtzeopos b. 30

Miscellaneous.

Cements b. 840 to 850

China Borneo b. 7 1/2

Do. Light old n. 7 1/2

China Provident b. 75

Dairy Farms b. 20

Electricity H.K. b. 18

Electricity Macao b. 20

Hongkong Borneo b. 20

H.K. Tramways b. 20

Peak Tramway b. 20

Do. new b. 10

Steel Launching b. 20

Steel Foundations b. 20

Waterworks b. 20

Waste Paper b. 20

Waste Paper b. 20